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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

THE TWO FERDINANDS.

SICILY, according to Mr. Carker, in Dickens's latest recorded conversation of that worthy, is "the idlest and easiest part of the world." The description is true enough in ordinary times, but singularly inaccurate at the present moment. Sicily is now quite the reverse of idle; and life, so far from being "easy" there, is a condition of the utmost anxiety and peril. The whole island is in a state of insurrection, and Palermo, the capital, has been bombarded; foreign residents have been driven to take refuge on board ship; the local Government has been deposed; and the King forced to make concessions that look very like a capitulation. In the midst of all the cannonading, slaughter, and confusion, life in Sicily must have been, for some time, very "idle" and "easy" indeed.

What has just happened there is the continually recurring result of that system of Government, which cant calls paternal, and truth tyrannical. Men must be essentially ungrateful, for their hatred of the fatherly care taken of them by such Monarchs as those of Austria and Naples is most intense. Nor is the hatred of the ruler for the ruled much less hearty; between the two sentiments, no ten years of "paternal government" ever passes without a most unfilial rebellion, and a most unfatherly massacre as the consequence—if the "pater" is strong enough.

The King of Naples, who has just granted to his Sicilian subjects what are facetiously called "concessions," seeing that they are extorted by force of arms, is one of those Monarchs of whom the Bourbon race has been prolific. Ignorant, bigoted, and self-willed, he is firmly persuaded that the section of the human race he governs was made over to him by Providence as a property or chattel, to be dealt with as he thinks fit. It is a delusion very incident to Kings in general, and the Bourbons in particular; but, unhappily, their subjects have just the contrary opinion. As long as an army can keep down all expression of this opinion, things go on well enough; but if the mass "plucks up a spirit," and beat the soldiers, the Father of his people has nothing for it but to make concessions, swear to observe them, pass an act of amnesty and pardon to all political offenders; bide his time, break his oath, and hang as many of the leaders as he can catch, on the first opportunity. That is the beginning, middle, and end of the epic of every revolution under the Bourbon family, whether in Spain, France, or Italy.

There is another illustration of the effect of despotic Government, no less striking, to be drawn from another part of Italy. There is a Ferdinand in Vienna and a Ferdinand in Naples; they resemble each other much like the "river in Macedon" and the river in Monmouth," according to Flueulin's ground of comparison, which was founded on there being "salmons in both." There are two Kings, and tyranny is the principle of Government of each; and in Italy the results of their policy are becoming apparent, also, with great similarity.

The Emperor Ferdinand of Austria governs Lombardy, and the "paternal" affection he bears his Italian subjects has resulted in a massacre of the people of Milan. Some discontent is not unnaturally felt at this sabreing and shooting; to repress which a hundred thousand Austrian troops are on their march to the south of the Alps, under a General who has issued as savage a proclamation as Absolutism ever indited; the "double clawed eagle" is to teach the murmuring Milanese that its hold on them is not to be relaxed.

The arrival of the troops is preceded by persecution; some of the best citizens are already imprisoned; others are on their way to Austrian prisons; others—among them, Caesar Cantu, the author of a History of the Reformation, which has just been translated into English—have saved themselves by flight. It is the peculiar feature of paternal Government, that it converts into enemies the most intellectual of its subjects. The event still hangs in the balance; but if the military force now in motion reaches Lombardy, the Liberal movement will inevitably be crushed. What is called "order and tranquillity" will be restored—that is, brute force will overpower all resistance, and the people will be reduced to silence. The bowed head with the curse at the heart, is the *beau ideal* of paternal rule.

King Ferdinand of Naples is less lucky. His island of Sicily has been misgoverned to a degree that has united all ranks of the people in one phalanx of rage and desperation. Nobles, priests, merchants, and peasantry, all join against the exactions and stupidity of the King's officials, who, sent from the mainland, have ruled Sicily like a province. They have nearly destroyed trade by protecting it, and loaded what was left by taxes, till, life becoming impossible with any sort of comfort, it only remained to try whether the risk of death in an insurrection was not preferable as giving a

chance of amendment, if the revolt succeeded. The movement was better organised than most of these movements are with the Italians; a militia was armed in the rural districts, who marched into Palermo, eight thousand strong, to support the citizens when they had driven the Royal troops from the city into the citadel. More troops were sent over from Naples, but with no result. The King, not being used to such checks, had a fit, and was obliged to be bled. He swore, nevertheless, that he would sink Sicily into the sea rather than yield an inch, and sent his Royal brother, the Comte d'Acquilar, to see how things stood; the Duke, for a wonder, considering his relationship, was a man of common sense, and saw at a glance that the Royal cause was standing in a very queer and distracted posture; but he ordered a little more cannonading, just for the sake of appearances, and steamed back to Naples to tell his Majesty that really the game was up, and, whether he liked it or not, he must make concessions; the people had for once got the upper hand; and, with all the towns and cities in their possession, the troops penned into one fortress, disliking to have paving stones and boiling water thrown on their heads in the streets, it was useless to contest the point any longer. On this a Council was called; the King assisted at it in a furibund temper; but, his brother, the Ministry, prudence and necessity combined, carried the question.

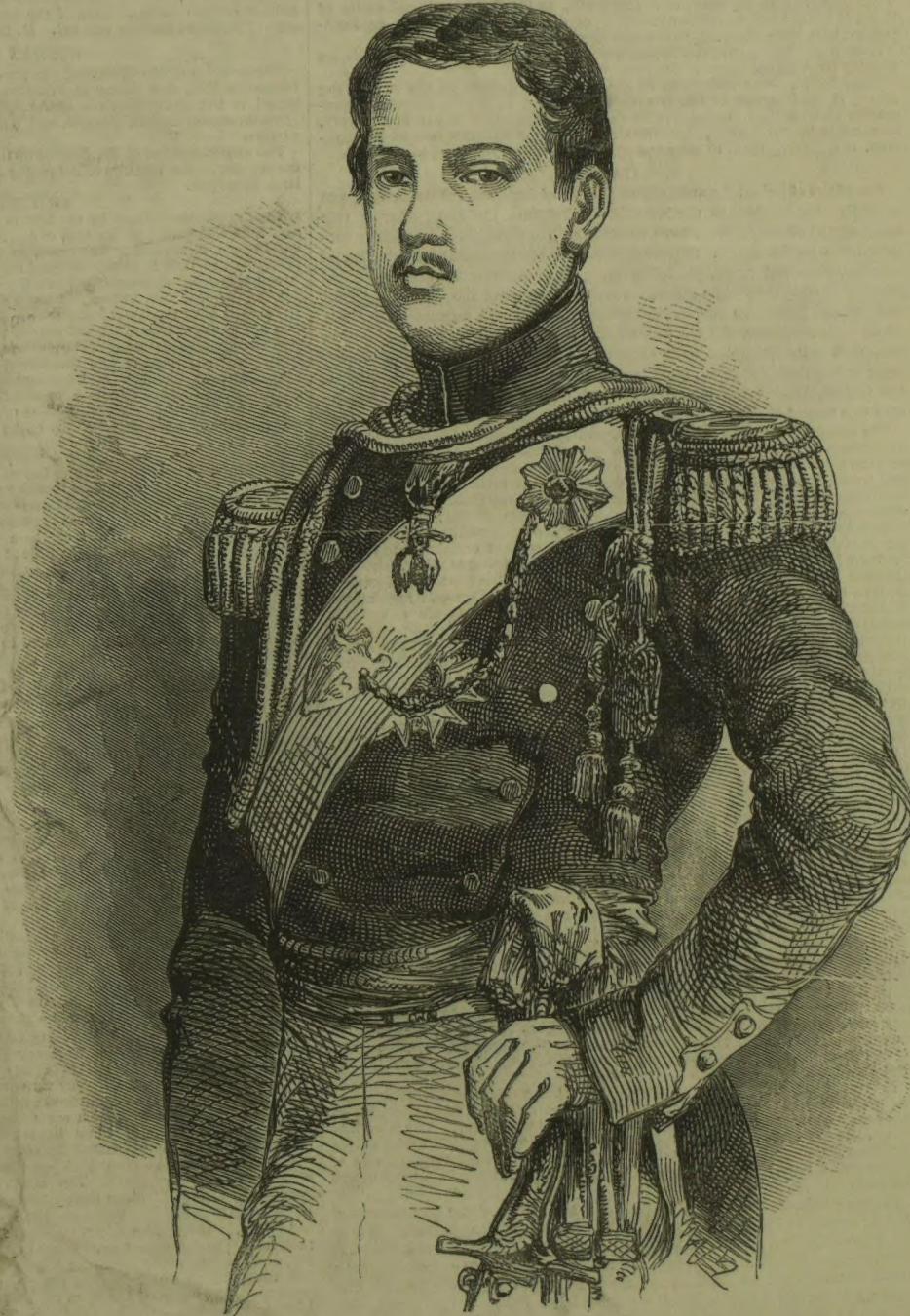
His Majesty, after having shot as many of his subjects as possible, issued a Proclamation, wherein he states his resolution to agree to certain changes, out of regard "for the welfare of our well beloved people." He says—"Our laws, the civil institutions,

and the guarantees granted by our august predecessors contain every source of public prosperity; but, nevertheless, those civil institutions are susceptible of improvement, because such is the nature of human things." These Royal sources of "public prosperity" had somehow become strangely choked, but of that the ordonnance says nothing. The changes amount to this: the right of giving a "previous opinion" on all projects of law and public affairs generally, to the Consulta of Sicily; and, what is more important in the eyes of the people, a guarantee of perfect independence of the Government of the Island and its Judicial officers of the Court of Naples. In the act, ordonnance grants a complete "Repeal of the Union" between Naples and Sicily, leaving the King still its Sovereign, but destroying that "Neapolitan Ascendancy" party that had contrived to ruin one of the finest countries in the world. Sicily is henceforth for the Sicilians; no Neapolitans are henceforth to be appointed to offices there.

Now, had this been granted two months ago, it would, perhaps, have been received with something like thanks; but coming, as it does, from a King beaten and baffled, and who only grants this because, for the moment, he can refuse nothing, the concession is spurned. Why should the people accept less than they

their power to take? The Sicilians insist on having their old Constitution restored; and, in this posture, with all the country in their power, the last accounts leave them. And, as Ferdinand of Austria is too busy on his own account to lend any aid to Ferdinand of Naples, and as Rome is no longer the ally of political stupidity, there is a good chance of the people succeeding. Moreover, they know the Bourbons too well to trust either their words, Constitutions, or oaths; none of the race would scruple a moment to break any or all of them, as soon as the peril under which they were given had passed.

There is a savage brutality in these paternal rulers, that renders any terms with them impossible. The very name of the King of Naples is of ill omen: Ferdinand of Spain hung the patriot leaders as soon as he could, after swearing to observe the Constitution; Ferdinand of Austria massacred the landed proprietors of Galicia, in a cool calculation of policy; his father Francis, buried in his hateful dungeons some of the finest intellects and gentlest hearts of Italy—men who, like Silvio Pellico, were treated worse than the blackest criminals. The same tyranny is going on at this moment, as virulently as if the world were still in the fifteenth century. Ferdinand of Naples has shed the blood of his subjects in Calabria and Palermo without remorse, and only ceases to do so because the people have made themselves the strongest. But the day of retribution seems at hand.



FERDINAND CHARLES IV. OF NAPLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE KING OF NAPLES.

FERDINAND CHARLES DE BOURBON, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, who is at this moment engaged in a violent contest with his subjects, was born the 12th of January, 1810, and succeeded his father, Francis I., on the 8th of November, 1830. He has been twice married: First, to a Princess of Sardinia, who died in 1836; and secondly, to Marie Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria. He has children by both marriages.

King Ferdinand is a sturdy resister of all innovations; the consequence is that he has all but lost the finest half of his kingdom. The concessions made by his late ordinance are refused, as mere subterfuges; they give the people the appearance but not the reality of power; the successful insurgents insist on the restoration of the Constitution of 1812, granted when the English occupied the island. The *Consultas*, which it is the fashion of Italian Sovereigns to grant in cases of emergency, are mere nullities; as bodies, they can only give an opinion on any measure—they cannot originate or carry one out. This the Sicilians spurn as insufficient; and it appears by the latest accounts that the Constitution demanded has been granted and proclaimed—a proof that the Royal cause had become desperate.

The King is the nephew of the Queen of the French; and his sister is the too celebrated Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain.

It is a curious fact that Louis Philippe, while residing in Sicily, assisted in drawing up the Constitution which has been so long abrogated and is now resumed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"The Government has received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 28th of January, announcing that a trading vessel which arrived in the morning of that day at Port Vendres, brought information that the French war-steamer *Cuvier* was destroyed by fire, and went down on the 23rd, at Porto di Campos, near Palma. The crew were saved. No account of that deplorable event had reached the Ministry of Marine."

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Monday the discussion on the fifth paragraph of the Address, relative to the foreign relations of France. M. Thiers, in the course of his speech, proclaimed his sympathy for the Italian people, whose cause was that of humanity. He had never been a partisan of revolutionary Propaganda, he was averse to violence and perfidy; but, on the other hand, he was not blind. Every nation which conquered its liberty became a friend of France, and it was her interest to oppose all foreign intervention against a people struggling for independence. As respected the treaties of 1815, M. Thiers was sorry to tell his friends that they must be observed, because they were signed by France, and because they regulated her relation with the rest of Europe, and were a guarantee of European peace.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Wednesday the discussion on the paragraph of the Address relative to Switzerland. M. Thiers, the first speaker, announced that he would examine the question with all the moderation he could command, and he would have, he said, much merit in doing so, for no act of the Cabinet had filled him with more irritation than its conduct towards Switzerland. The Ministry viewed, in the triumph of the Swiss Government, the triumph of the Radicals, and the prelude of fresh disorders and anarchy. M. Thiers, on the contrary, saw in the present situation of Switzerland the revolution and the counter revolution; and the French Government, he was sorry to find, had espoused the cause of the latter. He then referred to the events accomplished in Switzerland during the last fifty years, and contended that the treaty of Vienna did not authorise the Powers of Europe, parties thereto, to interfere with the neutrality of Switzerland, and ensure her territorial integrity. Austria alone asserted that Switzerland had not the right to modify the Fact without the consent of the Powers, and France had at all times entertained the contrary opinion. M. Thiers then proceeded to justify the aggressions committed by the majority of the Cantons against the minority, and stated that these intended not only to maintain the Jesuits but to impose them on the other Cantons of the Confederation; he then vindicated the conquerors against the charges of exaction and oppression, and described their conduct as perfectly legal, moral, and moderate.

A curious communication appears from Toulon, according to which Abd-el-Kader appealed to Marshal Bugeaud to see the treaty of surrender ratified. To which the Marshal replied that it could not be ratified; that the ex-Emir should make up his mind to choose a residence in France; but as all religions were tolerated, he added, characteristically, that he might build a little mosque.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* that the Russian Court would go into mourning for six days, for the late Princess Adelaide of Orleans, caused some sensation at the Palace, but the public seemed unaffected by it.

According to the returns of the operations of the Sinking Fund during the last quarter of 1847, the *rentes* redeemed in that interval amounted to 343,600f., representing a capital of 8,698,749f.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees*, of the 28th ult., states that the Royal castle of Pau was being fitted up for the reception of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, who were expected there in the month of May.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Joinville left Paris on Monday for Algiers.

There has just been uncovered in the usual sitting-room at the end of the library of the Chamber of Peers, a ceiling, painted by Henry Scheffer, representing Charles V., to whom France owes the foundation of her first library, standing in his royal robes, receiving the learned and scientific men of his kingdom, and inviting them to come and study in it for the benefit of his subjects.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy still stand forth on the face of European politics broadly and painfully conspicuous. In the Neapolitan dominions, the King, after in vain essaying the effects of brute force to stifle the just demands of his Sicilian subjects for a modification of the gross abuses of his tyrannical misrule, has at length, with a bad grace, yielded to fear what he denied to common sense and justice. During forty-eight hours, the troops bombarded the city of Palermo, and inflicted fearful horrors on the devoted city, but with no successful result. The atrocious measure did but confirm the brave citizens in their resolve never to submit to the tyrannical sway of such a Sovereign without obtaining some of those guarantees for good government, personal freedom, and security of the subject, which every constitutional and well-regulated Administration accords as a matter of course.

The *exposé* of the situation of Sicily presented by Count d'Aquila to the King and the Government. Firmness and absolute confidence in measures of rigour had vanished before the reality of the danger, which further resistance would inevitably produce. The King immediately convoked the Council of State. The Princes assisted at the sitting, which lasted the whole of the 18th, from nine o'clock in the morning to seven at night. After the deliberation a supplement of the official journal was published, containing a number of ordinances to the following effect.

By the first, the *Consulta* of Naples, and that of Sicily, whose institution dates from 1824, are invested with the following additional attributes:—1. Giving their opinion on all projects of laws and general regulations. 2. Examining and giving their opinion on financial affairs, such as budgets, public debt, &c. 3. On treaties of commerce and tariffs. 4. On the petitions of the provincial councils. The communes of Naples and Sicily shall possess administrative right over their own funds, under the superintendence of Government; and the General *Consulta* is ordered to present a project of law on the subject, on the basis of free election of the members of the Communal Councils. By the second decree, the judicial independence of each other of Naples and Sicily is recognised. Employments in the Island of Sicily to be filled by Sicilians only, and those in the kingdom of Naples by Neapolitans only; the administration of each to be separately conducted. This law to be applied even to employments actually filled promiscuously in the course of four months. By the third decree extraordinary *consultors* are named, consisting of the heads of departments at Naples when the King's residence is there, and of those residing at Palermo when his Majesty resides on the other side of the Faro. By the fourth, Count d'Aquila, Prince of the Blood, is named Lieutenant-General of Sicily; his Assistant Minister, Prince of Campofranco; his Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the Duke of Montalbo; Director of Finance and Ecclesiastical Affairs, D. Giuseppe Buongiardino; Director of Grace and Justice, D. Giovanni Cassini. A fifth decree, dated the 19th, concedes the liberty of the press in nearly the same measure as the other Italian states.

There has been also published a decree relative to an amnesty as follows:—"His Majesty, who always obeys the generous inspirations of his Royal heart, has deigned to ordain that the Ministers of Grace and Justice, and of the General Police of the kingdom, should, within the shortest possible delay, submit to him the names of the political condemned and prisoners, in order that he may exercise his clemency. His Majesty desired, at the same time, that the measures best calculated to re-establish public tranquillity should be adopted." All these decesses are signed by Marquis Pietracatella, the representative of moderate liberal opinions."

By recent advices, however, it appears that the Palermitans, distrusting the professions of King Ferdinand, demand, not securities for that which he promises, but the Constitution which had been theirs for ages. The notorious disaffection of Calabria and Salerno, and the actual revolt which has taken place in the capital of the last mentioned province—even supposing that the city of Naples would remain quiescent—act as a powerful diversion in favour of the Sicilians.

The events above detailed have led to the Proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 for Naples and Sicily, which took place at Naples on the 29th ult. It is to be observed that it is the Constitution of 1812, and not that of 1821, that has been proclaimed, and that it was prepared in Sicily under the auspices of the British Government; and further, that his Majesty the King of the French, who resided there at the moment, actually assisted in framing it. This constitution provides for the establishment of two Chambers (Lords and Commons), and is in direct conflict with that of Great Britain. The Constitution of 1821, on the contrary, was more democratic, and contemplated one Chamber only. There is

nothing in it, therefore, to shock the sensibility of any Constitutional Government. The French Government of the Restoration advised the King of Naples, in 1821, to offer the Constitution of 1812 to his subjects.

From Milan we learn that, on receipt of orders from Vienna, recently received, the police immediately proceeded to arrest the Marquis Rosales, President of the Union Club; Count Cesare Battaglia, the young Marquis Soncini Stampa, and several other inhabitants. Rosales was kept in close confinement in the frightful dungeon of Santa Margherita, and Battaglia and Soncino were placed in a postchaise, and sent out of Milan under a strong escort. Their destination is mystery, but it is supposed to be Gratz or Brunn. Among the other persons arrested figure the Marquis Filippo Villani, well known in the Parisian salons; Count Pertusati, and Count Ercolo Durini, former officer in the Austrian service. Cesare Cantu, a distinguished writer, and author of a "Universal History" translated into French; and Dr. Belcredi, who were also to have been arrested, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and crossing the frontier. The wife of the Marquis Filippo Villani waited on the Viceroy, and obtained from him the liberation of her husband; but, when she presented herself at the office of the Director of Police, Torresani, to claim the Marquis, he replied to her—"Let the Viceroy mind his own business."

The power of Austria to crush any popular movement attempted in the Lombardo-Venetian states has at no time been doubted, and hence the late enormous increase of her military force in that kingdom had occasioned surprise and apprehension. In Milan alone 30,000 troops are quartered; in Verona 10,000. The game of Austria is believed to have commenced. Conspiracies or demonstrations were brought about in Milan, whereupon a considerable number of nobles, and others of the upper classes, were arrested some time since. The time of the lower orders of discontented has now arrived, and upwards of 400 individuals, considered the most turbulent, were lately apprehended. Of these 180 of the youngest and most robust were conveyed to Trieste to be employed on board the ships of the Imperial navy, and the 220 remaining have been transported, without even the form of a trial, to Styria and Moravia, where they are doomed to work as galley slaves. The regiment of Giulay, which acquired such a disgraceful notoriety in the massacre of Galicia, was one of those quartered at Pavia.

A great number of copies of a pamphlet, entitled "The last events at Milan," have been circulated through that capital. It is an impartial account of the odious conduct of Austria. At Venice, in spite of the prohibition of the police, two ladies, named Bentivogli and Michiel made a collection for the wounded of Milan. 8000 francs have been already received, with a letter expressive of the sympathy of the Venetians for their Lombard brethren. The Podesta, or Mayor of Vicenza has forwarded 2000 francs for the same object, in the name of the inhabitants. At Verona, in the course of eight hours, 1600 francs were subscribed. The police stopped the subscription, but did not seize the sum collected, which was sent to Milan. The Lombards are animated with a deadly hatred against Austria, and we can safely predict that the Galicians shall be vanquished. On the 21st of January, three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan applied to the police for their passports. Everybody anticipates a "second Galicia," and is anxious to quit the country.

The *Concordia* of Turin publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor of Austria to Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—"I have duly examined the events which occurred at Milan on the 2nd and 3rd instant. It is evident to me that a faction, desirous to destroy public order and tranquillity, exists in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. I have already done for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom all that you deemed necessary to satisfy the wants and wishes of the different provinces. I am not disposed to grant further concessions. Your Highness will make known my sentiments to the public. The attitude of the majority of the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, however, induces a hope that similar distressing scenes shall not again occur. At all events, I rely on the loyalty and courage of my troops." (Signed) FERDINAND I."

The King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany have respectively convoked, for the month of March, a *Consulta* of State, similar to that now assembled at Rome.

The Duke of Modena has quitted his estates, and no one knows where he is gone; some suppose to Milan, others say to Vienna! Two more Austrian battalions have entered Parma. The son of Prince Torella, escaped from prison at Naples, arrived on the 11th instant at Genoa.

SPAIN.

General Espartero has written to the President or the Senate that family affairs would oblige him to proceed to Logrono.

The *Fomento* Barcelona journal, of the 24th ult., mentions that the Cabecilla Grinon, who assumed the title of Commander-General of the Maestrazgo, had made his submission, and been permitted to retire to Valencia.

The *Fomento* Barcelona journal, of the 22nd, announces the submission of the Carlist Chief Clemente Bresid, at Vich, and the flight into France of three other Cabecillas, named Manuel del Hostalón, who held the rank of Colonel, Guitart, and Carné.

According to latest advices from Madrid, the Moderado candidates had been returned deputies at Infantes, Montalvan, and Orgiva. The proceedings in the Congress were without interest. The discussion in the Senate had been suspended, in consequence of the number of members attacked with influenza. The Political Chief of Madrid, with a view to allay the fears excited by exaggerated reports respecting the mortality in that capital, had thought proper to publish in the *Gazette* a return of the deaths from the 10th to the 21st of January. The entire number was 547. M. Pacheco had returned from Rome.

GERMAN STATES.

The question of the liberty of the press in Germany will be brought shortly before the Diet, now sitting at Frankfort. A circular on the subject has been issued to the representatives of the different Governments at the Diet. The Governments of Baden, Bavaria, and Württemberg, will take the lead in the discussion.

The announcement of the decease of the King of Denmark had caused much excitement in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, but public order had not been disturbed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Committee charged by the Diet to draw up a reply to the collective note sent from Neufchâtel on the 18th of January, by the Envys of France, Austria, and Prussia, have already met twice, and have agreed on the basis of a solemn protest. The Diet is firmly determined to maintain, by all the means in its power, the rights of Switzerland as a free and independent State. The new Envoy of the Pope, Mgr. Luquet, Bishop d'Hesbou, arrived at Lucerne on the 24th. His arrival has caused some sensation. The Committee charged with the question of revising the compact will soon commence its task; meanwhile, this question already occupies most of the Swiss journals. Several have already declared in favour of a system of two Chambers, that is, for the introduction into the Diet of a Swiss Chamber of Representatives, otherwise called Grand Council, sitting by the side of a Senate composed like the present Diet.

The new Constitution for the Canton of Schwyz, proposed by the Government, was rejected by a general assembly of the people, held on the 23rd.

RUSSIA.

The winter has not put a stop to the war in the Caucasus. The latest accounts from St. Petersburg announce that General Freytag has been obliged to move forward with nine battalions, 450 Cossacks, and 16 pieces of ordnance, to engage the mountaineers, and that it has been necessary to employ Congreve rockets to destroy two hamlets. In one of these encounters the Russians had eighteen soldiers and eight officers killed, with 148 soldiers wounded.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 4th December bring the intelligence of the safe arrival of Sir Harry Smith, the new Governor, and suite, in the *Vernon*, on the 1st of that month. Sir Harry at once proceeded to the Government House, where he was duly installed into office. In the evening Cape Town was brilliantly illuminated.

Colonel Somers had succeeded in effecting the passage of the Kye, an important fact in this stage of the Caffre war. The Chief Pato, in his difficulty, had expected to have received shelter from Krel, which, however, the latter refused; the former, therefore, recrossed the Kye. Information of that fact was immediately communicated to Captain McLean, the British Commissioner, and no doubt existed but Pato would either be captured by the British troops, who were in close pursuit of him, or that he would be compelled to surrender.

THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival, at Southampton, on Wednesday evening, of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Avon*, R. S. Norton, commander, bringing the usual fortnightly West Indian mails, we learn that a destructive fire had occurred at Chagres (Central America) on the 7th of December, in which nearly all the houses in the town were burnt to the ground, including the Custom-house, containing 300 bales of goods. No lives were sacrificed.

Major-General Lambert, Commander of the Forces in the Island of Jamaica, had died.

The West Indian Islands were generally healthy, and the weather genial. The commercial advices brought by the *Avon*, which had made an unusually quick passage, not being due till the 7th inst., are of no great interest. The Jamaica markets remain in a very dull state.

The *Avon* brought on freight 268,278 dollars, 1017 oz. gold dust, and £150 in British coin, 4 sevens of indigo, and a general cargo.

MEXICO.

By the most recent advices from our Transatlantic neighbours which came by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Tenio*, Lieutenant Philip Hast, R.N., commander, the only news of interest received is a confirmation of the statement that negotiations with Mr. Trist, the American Commissioner, had been renewed, with some hopes of a pacific solution. It was also stated that so long as those hopes could be entertained, the army under General Scott would not extend its offensive operations.

General Paredes was lying indisposed at Tlalancingo, and Santa Anna living in retirement at Tehuacan. The army, as may be imagined, was nearly extinguished. The Mexican Government continued established at Queretaro.

INDIA.

Advices, in anticipation of the overland mail, of the 1st of January, have been received. The dates are from Calcutta to the 23rd, Madras to the 24th December, and Bombay to the 1st of January.

A congratulatory address from the principal inhabitants of Calcutta had been presented to Lord Hardinge upon his return to the seat of Government. At a meeting previously held, with the view of discussing a draught of the address, amendments proposed by several of the natives had been carried, acknowledging their sense of his Lordship's zeal in the cause of education and the arts of peace, and his unwillingness to go to war until compelled to do so in defence of the

empire; and it was to the latter points that Lord Hardinge principally alluded in his reply.

The Hon. Company's steamer *Mozaffir*, with the new Governor-General on board, touched at Aden on the 13th of December. Lord Dalhousie intended subsequently to pass a few days at Madras, and was expected to arrive in Calcutta early in January. Lord Hardinge would quit India a fortnight later; and, we are further informed, would make some stay at Aden, on his voyage home, to organize the arrangements brought about for the separate government of that fortress—he would then land at Cossair, from thence cross to Thebes, and descend the Nile.

The Governor of Bombay was on the point of departure for Scinde, intending to traverse the length of the province, from Kurrachie to Sukkur, upon a tour of inspection.

Late advices in the *Delhi Gazette* from Persia describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Shah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the wide-spread rebellion in Khorassan and the simultaneous invasion of predatory Turcoman chiefs.

The Bengal Government have taken definitive steps for carrying out experiments in several portions of the Bengal Presidency, and in the north-west provinces, for the growth of tea on a large scale. A grant of a lac of rupees per annum, to extend over a series of years, has been devoted to the undertaking. The experiment has been committed to the superintendence of Dr. Jamison, who is already occupied with the selection of sites for the plantations. This gentleman has already chosen several localities in the hill country west of the Jumna, which he considers adapted for the purpose, and has since crossed the Sutlej, and proceeded as far as Kangra, where a series of levels on a plateau, varying in altitude from 3000 to 4000 feet, offer, it is said, every probability for the successful cultivation of the plant. The British authorities at Hong Kong had been requested to despatch to India a number of Chinamen for the manufacture of the tea, and also seeds from the most celebrated districts.

Advices from the Sikh capital announce, as before, the progress of good government, and the continuance of tranquillity.

From Calcutta we learn that the disasters by which commerce has recently been affected occupy general and almost exclusive attention at Calcutta.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF DR. HAMPDEN.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Erle.)

Judgment in this case was delivered on Tuesday morning. The Court, the ages, and the gallery were densely crowded, and the greatest anxiety was manifested by the Bar and the public to be present when the judgment was delivered. The Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Campbell, had seats provided for them on the Bench.

The Judges entered the Court at five minutes past ten o'clock.

Mr. Justice Erle was the first to deliver his judgment. He said that this was a motion for a rule for a mandamus to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to hear and decide the points urged by the applicants against the confirmation of Dr. Hampden, founded upon unsoundness of theological opinions entertained by him. In support of the mandamus, it had been argued that, under the 25th of Henry VIII. chap 20, it was the province of the Archbishop to try judicially the election of the person presented, and that the objectors had a right to state their objections, and to demand the judgment of the Archbishop; and that that right might be enforced by mandamus; and that the terms of the statute are not in contradiction to that being done. Upon a review of the statute, which he stated was not very clear, it appeared to him that the power of nominating was given to the King, and the Archbishop had no power to judge whether the person nominated was a proper person or not; and, if he refused to confirm that person within twenty days, he was liable to certain pains and penalties. In the case before the Court it was not contended that the Archbishop could exercise any power to interfere with the King's nomination. If he should be unable to confirm from the infirmities of nature, or the like causes, it was not likely that the penal law should be sued out against him, but the power to do so still remained, notwithstanding, in the King. In case of the Dean and Chapter electing the person named in the letters missive, the King commanded the Archbishop to confirm, and they must consider whether this was a peremptory command to confirm, or a command to inquire into and try the qualifications of the person elected. According to the general rule, the words of the statute should be construed so as to give effect to the statute. Now, applying that mode of construction to the terms of the statute, it did not appear to him that the statute gave the Archbishop authority to hear objectors. Whether the law was satisfactory or not was not the question. The inquiry was as to what the law was, and not what it ought to be. The object of the statute, it was said, was to guard against the interference of the Pope in the business of Confirmation, but the statute not only did this but it also declared the rights of the King. After giving his best attention to the arguments which had been addressed to the Court, he was clear in coming to the conclusion that the right of hearing the objectors did not exist, and that the rule for a mandamus should be discharged.

Mr. Justice Coleridge then delivered a most elaborate and learned written judgment, which occupied an hour and a half in reading. After stating that the shortness of the time given for the consideration of the case had precluded him from entering into so full an examination of all the arguments and authorities as he could have wished, he said he regretted this, as he was compelled to differ from his brother Erle and the Lord Chief Justice. He thought they were bound to throw aside the consideration of the inconvenience which it had been alleged would attend the agitation of this question; that inconvenience had been somewhat exaggerated; but it was not all on one side. His Lordship then continued: "For myself, I am disposed to forget consequences, which affect the mind so powerfully, and to regard the question merely as one of law. I rest my judgment on this narrow ground, that the applicants have laid such grounds before the Court as entitle them to a mandamus, in order that it may be demurred to, or be met by a return. My opinion is, that this was the case of an inferior court with a question before it for decision; with parties lawfully summoned to appear, and with sufficient interest in the matter to entitle them to be heard. If this be true, it is within the province of this Court to compel the inferior court to allow those parties to appear, and to hear their allegations. It is no answer to this to say that the court is an ecclesiastical court; for the ecclesiastical courts are not withdrawn from the control of writs of mandamus or prohibition. We cannot divert the course of their proceeding, nor review their decisions by way of appeal. They are to form their own judgments. But still we shall compel the ecclesiastical courts to address themselves to the discharge of their duty, and restrain them when they show that they are about to exceed their jurisdiction."

Having established, by reference to authorities, the power of the Court in such cases, he said:—

"I come now to the statute of Henry VIII.; and here our object is to ascertain, not what Henry VIII. intended, but what was intended by the Legislature. If the former could be ascertained, I apprehend it would not be unfavourable to my view. But it is not *quid voleat Rex*, but *quid dixit Parliamentum* into which lawyers are to inquire. The fifth section of the statute enacts, that the King shall signify the election of the Bishop elect to the Archbishop of the province, and require him to confirm the election; and the question is, what is the import of the word "confirm"? It is said that the duty and function of the Archbishop was ministerial. On the other hand, it is contended that Confirmation was a solemn judicial act, and that the Archbishop was to perform that act according to the accustomed forms. It is obvious that those who take this view take upon themselves a large burden of proof. It is necessary for the applicants to examine the whole of the statute, and to show that no inference can be drawn from it contradictory to their view; and it was necessary, with the same object, to examine what was, in point of fact, done at the time of and since the passing of the Act. But it must be borne in mind that usage cannot contradict it, nor can disuse render it obsolete."

The examination of the statute may be ranged under four heads of inquiry, three of which relate to matters of fact, and the fourth to the construction of the statute. On each of them so strong a case was made, that no answer could be given to those who contended that the Confirmation was a solemn judicial act. Having cited many authorities to show that the old Canon Law on the subject had been received into the Law of England, and defined from the same authorities the meaning of the rite of Confirmation, his Lordship said:

"But I cannot believe that a statute, which, though with a rough hand, freed us from the vexatious interference of Rome, at the same time intended that we should wear a yoke upon our necks, and that our Archbishops should be liable to these penalties, if, in the discharge of a most solemn duty, they refused to confirm the election of a Bishop who might be disqualified for that sacred office. I cannot believe that Henry VIII. so intended, who gloried personally in the title of Defender of the Faith. It has been said that, in Ireland and the colonies, the Crown exercises this power of nomination without confirmation; but it is obvious that the revival in Ireland of the statute of Edward VI., which had rendered Confirmation unnecessary, and its non-revival in this country, shows that we have the same forms as existed before the Reformation, and from early ages. The Archbishop is not the only person concerned, for the Bishop elect has also an interest, of which the Canon Law takes notice, otherwise he could not have appealed to the Court of Rome. The forms established by usage become binding, and all lawyers know that it is by forms that rights become substantially protected. For more than three hundred years these forms have taken a judicial shape in open Court, and according to that proceeding the Archbishop is bound now to proceed. It has been urged that there has been a total want of the exercise of this right since the Reformation; but that has not been made out in a satisfactory manner. Considering all the circumstances which are to be taken into account, which I have endeavoured imperfectly to express, it seems to me that this rule ought to be made absolute."

Mr. Justice Patteson fully agreed that the general Canons of the Christian Church established satisfactorily that, wherever Bishops were elected, Confirmation was an act of ecclesiastical supremacy, and was a judicial and not a ministerial act, and which required examination into the process of the election and the qualifications of the person elected. It was said there was no instance of an Archbishop having exercised a veto on the appointment of the Crown. But it appears that, for some time after the passing of the statute, witnesses were examined and regular inquiries were made, though in more modern times they have not taken place. The disuse of a power or authority will not destroy that authority. If Confirmation is a ministerial and not a judicial act, a solemn mockery has been gone through; but if it is a judicial act the parties are entitled to appear and make their objections. The forms given in Gibson have all the appearance of a judicial proceeding; and if it is not so, it is all a mockery and deception. The Church Discipline Act has been referred to; but this is an application for the parties to be allowed to appear, to show that the Bishop is not to be confirmed for some objections to his doctrine. I have great doubts as to the power of this Court to grant a mandamus under the circumstances; and my mind has fluctuated upon this subject, both during the argument and during the delivery of the judgment of my brother Erle. Formerly, the decree of this Court was final, but now its judgment may be reviewed by a Court of Error. Now, by refusing the writ, we prevent the party from appealing against our decision; whereas, if we grant the writ, it will only lead to a fuller consideration, and more satisfactory determination of this question. I think, then, that we ought to grant the writ, unless our minds are quite clear that the applicants have not the right which they claim. I am aware of the evil connected with the agitation of men's minds upon this subject, and the delay which may be interposed, but that is not a sufficient reason for refusing the writ. I have not alluded to the nature of the objections to be urged; for the mistake has been in refusing to admit the parties to appear and state their objections, whatever they might be. Upon these objections the Archbishop or his Vicar-General is to determine, and this Court will not interfere with their decision. Upon the whole, I think this rule must be made absolute."

Lord Denman having stated the grounds of the application, said:—

"I have no doubt that, in this case, the mandamus sought for ought not to be issued; and, even if I were at all in doubt on the subject, I should think it better not to issue the writ, than to run the risk of abridging the clear and established prerogative of the Crown in a matter of such vital importance, still more to the best interests of the people than of the Crown itself. I admit that there has been established a *prima facie* case of wrong, where, after citation issued for persons to appear in opposition, and after proclamation to the same effect, persons so appearing were prohibited from stating the grounds of their opposition. The proceedings by which opposers were invited to appear, and then had their mouths stopped at the very outset, and were excluded from the court, clearly reflected no honour on those who instituted the form. It is an absurdity, only exceeded by the further proceeding of declaring those very persons contumacious for non-appearance, who had actually appeared, and, claiming to be heard, were not heard. That these things are anomalies there can be no doubt;

but they do not constitute a case for setting aside a clear and established rule, founded on a distinct Act of Parliament, and settled by inviolable practice."

He denied the necessity of an inquiry into the faith and doctrine of a Bishop when the person to be confirmed has already been ordained a Deacon; on which occasion all people have been called upon to pronounce whether they suspect him of any crime or offence, when, if anything was alleged against him, future proceedings were deferred until inquiry should be made. The same person must have undergone the same ordeal on being ordained a priest; and when Bishop-elect, he comes with the additional testimony of parties well qualified to judge of his fitness in all respects; for, since the provision of that statute, he brings the recommendation of the Crown—and is that to pass for nothing? Why is the Archbishop, then, to commence an inquiry? Why is he to call upon all the world to come forward and oppose? If the election were in the people, I could understand the argument; but here it has passed away from the people, and been vested for ages in the Dean and Chapter, on the recommendation of the Crown. The consecration, therefore, is said to be, like the election, very little more than a formal ceremony. The one is the initiation of the Dean and Chapter, and the other the Confirmation of the Archbishop; but both are, in reality, the acts of the Sovereign; and, that being so, we are now asked to find some reason why Confirmation should be more than a mere form also.

He repeated that the Canon Law formed no part of the Common Law of the realm, unless practice can be shown to the contrary, and enlarged on the inconveniences that would arise if objections were allowed to be heard on every Confirmation of a Bishop.

"The duty of the Archbishop in the matter appears to me to be clear, and entirely apart from the functions of a Judge. It is, in my opinion, more analogous to the duty of a returning officer at elections. His Confirmation is necessary. If his enquiries lead him to the opinion that the appointment would be injurious, he can remonstrate. He can advise the Crown not to issue a *congé d'élire*. He may ask to be removed from the painful position of performing, or ordering to be performed, the duty of consecration after the election has been made. Even then he may still resort to the presence of the Sovereign, and pray to have the *congé d'élire* and the letters missive superseded. But even at the worst, if the Crown persists in nominating the person to be Bishop, and if he is quite clear that the *congé d'élire* ought to be set aside, he may act as his conscience doubtless would dictate, and as some of the Judges of this Court have acted, and resign the office which the Crown had given them. He may resign. The statute may be an ill-considered and an impious Act of Parliament, and one perhaps, that ought to be repealed; but why there should be any objection made to the solemn ceremony of the Confirmation and not of the election, which is conducted with equal solemnity, and both of which are in conformity with the Act of Parliament, I cannot understand."

My opinion is strong against making such a rule absolute, and entirely unshaken by what I have heard this day. I am also bound to consider the consequences which would arise from the issuing of such a writ, viz., the frightful state of theological animosity which it would create and perpetuate for a period of, perhaps, two years, and the sanction it would give, upon the avoidance of every see, to the adoption of a similar course, where the Archbishop would be called on to summon all mankind in every case as objectors to the appointment of the Crown, and keep open a Court, which, in fact, might never be closed. I must acknowledge that some deference is due to the exalted person who is the defendant in this case, as well as to Dr. Hampden himself, whilst more regard is to be paid to the safety of the Church and the peace of the State, which I verily believe would be perilled by the encouragement of the smallest doubt as to the true meaning and intention of the Act of Henry VIII. I repeat that I have the greatest respect for the opinions of my learned brethren. I think this is a question which ought to have been discussed. The balance of convenience certainly appears to me to be in favour of discussion. I must say, in reference to my brother Coleridge's admirable argument, that it only confirms me as to the danger of exposing the clever construction of Acts of Parliament to those who would bring down their forgotten books, and wipe off in this Court the cobwebs from decrets and canons, of which they know nothing. For these reasons, and thinking myself bound by the Act of Parliament, and the practice which has prevailed, I think the rule must be discharged.

The Court being equally divided in opinion, the application was refused, and the rule was accordingly discharged.

Rule discharged.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.

LEGG v. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P.—On Tuesday an action was brought by the plaintiff, a coach wheelwright, against Lord Palmerston, to recover £17 10s. for work and labour done. The Judge (Moylan), on the case being called, inquired of the professional gentlemen present in Court, if any one attended for his Lordship, and receiving an answer in the negative, directed the officer of the Court to call Lord Palmerston in the outer Court. This the officer did, to the astonishment of the numerous suitors, who wondered what weighty business could bring her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to such a place as a district County Court. No answer being given to the thrice repeated summons of the bailiff for his Lordship to appear, the plaintiff stated the sum he sued his Lordship for was for making and repairing wheels for his carriage during the years 1842 and 1843.—Judge: Who employed you to do the work? Plaintiff: I had the orders direct from his Lordship's own mouth, at his residence in Carlton-gardens. It was in the early part of 1842 that his Lordship gave the order for one portion of the work, and I am positive that it was in his library, in Carlton-terrace, and not in Great Stanhope-street.—The Judge: But have you never applied to his Lordship for payment? Plaintiff: Oh, yes, your honour, a good many times, but I never had a chance of seeing his Lordship. I have written to him, and sent in two or three bills, but I have never had an answer.—The Judge, having carefully examined the entries in the plaintiff's books, made an order upon his Lordship to pay the debt and costs on the 15th inst.

THE TYPHUS FEVER AT PRAGUE.—We learn from Prague that great mortality has been caused there by typhus fever. The ravages by this disease have increased the deaths to an extent out of all proportion to the usual average. From the 16th of December, 1846, to the 16th of December, 1847, the deaths amounted to 5192, being one in twenty-three of the population.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEXICO BY THE AMERICANS.—The state of the streets is incredible. You see only filth and the corpses of the murdered—you hear only the shouts and ravings of the drunken soldiers, or the groans of the wounded and dying. No place is safe from the rapacity of the Yankee soldiers: shops and private houses are entered, and robbed alike of all that is portable and worth taking. Many acts of retaliation are, of course, not wanting; and single soldiers, drunk or sober, who venture out, particularly at night, fall victims to the hatred of the Mexican leperos. No respectable person leaves his house after dark; the streets are deserted by all but the evil-doers above mentioned, and occasionally a band of Yankees giving to some popular commander a testimony of their admiration for his barbarous valour by mad shouts and the worst kind of street music. The very soldiers who form the patrols appointed to keep order in the streets, take advantage of their position, and under pretence of seeking for arms, break into houses, particularly in the more distant part of the city, and commit every kind of atrocity. General Scott gives himself the trouble to write long orders, which are published, but in such barbarous English that no one can understand them, and those for whom they are intended are obliged to guess at their meaning. We have here eight generals, each of whom has taken possession of a private house, with all its contents, thrust out the proprietors, who may find shelter where they can, and many of whom have been put to excessive inconveniences, and in these houses they live, eat and drink, and sleep, ruin the furniture, and, to judge by the evidence of one of the senses, convert them into pigsties, for a blind man, if he had the use of his nose, might point out every one of the houses occupied by the Yankee Generals and other officers, the Commander-in-Chief not excepted. All of them seem, more or less, gluttons. They consume an enormous quantity of food, particularly of fruit, even in the streets. They are rarely seen without a full mouth; and this quality must appear particularly disgusting to the abstemious Mexicans. Their conception of the administration of justice is perfectly barbarous. Most offences are punished by flogging. A Frenchman and a Swiss, who had behaved ill in a house, were taken up by the patrol, but were met on the way to the guard-house by Cornet Harvey, the nephew of General Harvey, who had the prisoners conveyed to his house, and there treated to fifty lashes each on their bare backs. The sufferers immediately lodged a complaint against the cornet for illegally inflicting punishment on them, but no notice was taken of this; and a few days later the cornet left the city with the convoy for Vera Cruz without let or hindrance. Some ten days ago I met several carts in the village of Tacubaya, to one of which an unhappy wretch was tied by the hands, so that the points of his toes could barely reach the ground. The road goes rapidly down hill, and the miserable creature was compelled to run full trot. His hands were almost black, and I could hear his groans above the noise of the wheels on the rough stones for a long distance. A Mexican has been publicly whipped in the market-place of the capital for three successive Mondays, a Yankee General commanding at the operation, which was conducted with considerable military pomp. *Enfin*, all we have yet seen of American morals and manners is abhorrent to every civilised being. The very Generals under the command of General Scott are shocked at the license he gives to his barbarous valour by mad shouts and the worst kind of street music. The very soldiers who form the patrols appointed to keep order in the streets, take advantage of their position, and under pretence of seeking for arms, break into houses, particularly in the more distant part of the city, and commit every kind of atrocity. General Scott gives himself the trouble to write long orders, which are published, but in such barbarous English that no one can understand them, and those for whom they are intended are obliged to guess at their meaning. 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CHRISTIAN VIII., KING OF DENMARK.

CHRISTIAN VIII., the late King of Denmark, Duke of Sleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg, &c., died, at Copenhagen, on the 20th inst., in the sixty-second year of his age, and the ninth of his reign, having succeeded his cousin, Frederick VI., on the 3d of December, 1839. He was born September 18, 1786; married a second time May 22, 1815, to Caroline Amelia, of Sleswig-Holstein-Souderburg-Augustenburg, born June 18, 1796, now surviving Queen Dowager, with whom he had no issue; but of his first marriage was born, October 6, 1808, Frederick Carl Christian, now actually proclaimed King of Denmark, who ascends the throne as Frederick VII.

During his short reign of eight years, Christian VIII. has had the satisfaction of seeing Denmark prospering, and rapidly increasing its internal resources. The finances have improved, as well as agriculture and commerce; and all branches of industry, as well as the arts and sciences, of which this accomplished King was the great protector. His unusual abilities, excellent intentions, and gentlemanly manners, would, no doubt, have secured the deceased King the best affections of the Danish people, if he had not unfortunately clung to the old-fashioned principles of that absolute Government which he inherited with the Ministers of his predecessor, and had not sufficient courage to throw aside, although repeatedly urged by the prayers of the people, who could never forget that he had been instrumental in procuring for Norway its excellent Constitution. Had he acted with courage and decision in establishing a responsible Government, instead of advocating slow reforms, it is most likely that the unfortunate dissensions with the Duchies would not have arrived at the extreme point of bitterness now existing.

Two hours before his death the late King was still in full enjoyment of his faculties. He had, during the day, two conversations with his son, and has left him, in his own handwriting, instructions full of wisdom. Prince Frederick proceeded, at seven in the evening, to his chateau of Christianburg, the etiquette not permitting the successor to the Throne to pass through the city before his being proclaimed. At midnight, the new King signed, in the Council of Ministers, the proclamation destined to announce his accession to the Throne. In it he declared that he would continue the work of his father, and that he would inaugurate his reign by giving to the country new institutions, which had been, for a year before, prepared by the direction of the late King. These political concessions may gain for the new King some degree of popularity; but, at present, he is not much liked by the people, on account of his personal character, of which many most unkindly anecdotes are in circulation. He is divorced from his second wife, a Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has no children. The presumptive heir to the Throne, therefore, is his uncle, Prince Frederick, now nearly sixty years of age, and also childless. After him, should the present King not marry again, the Crown would pass to Prince Frederick, eldest son of the Landgravine of Hesse, eldest sister to the late King. It is this Prince who married the Grand Duchess, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, who died three years back. His accession will lead to a forced solution of the question of the separation of Holstein from the Crown of Denmark, a question raised at the end of 1846, by a rescript of King Christian VIII., and which has so much agitated men's minds in the Duchies and in Germany. The Duchy, being wholly German, wishes to be separated from the Danish Monarchy, and become, under the Duke of Augustenburg, a part of the Confederation. It was the expressed determination of the late King to keep the succession of the Duchy of Holstein in the female line; against this resolve the Duchy itself has protested.

The question of this succession is a most difficult one; nothing is more intricate than German genealogies, and these are complicated in the present case, by the terms of old charters and constitutions. It has been observed by an able writer, that "The provincial animosities which still prevail in the Danish dominions are the legacy bequeathed to the sturdy inhabitants of those countries by their ancestors, who were constantly engaged in provincial wars. In the last half of the 17th century appeals were frequently made to England by the rival chiefs of these cognate houses, and with our mediation and advice the Royal branch of Denmark succeeded by more than a century of negotiation, sometimes backed by force of arms, in consolidating its authority over the whole of the peninsula and the isles. Unfortunately, this difficult task was not further secured by a legislative union of the provinces. The Crown of Denmark retained, and still retains, in the ancient kingdom, the absolute rights established by the Revolution of 1660; whilst in the Duchies the estates of those provinces are still in the enjoyment of their ancient freedom of debate. Hence a local majority has been allowed to maintain its ground, and carry resolutions which affect in reality the entire interests of the monarchy. The only remedy for this evil is the establishment of a more uniform and

complete representation of the whole Danish people. An act of settlement for the entire monarchy can only be passed by the representatives of the entire nation. The united estates of all the Danish dominions are evidently the sole competent authority, and, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, they would naturally exercise the same species of elective right which was assumed by the British Parliament when it called the descendants of the Electress Sophia to the throne."

COPENHAGEN.

THE Illustration (from an original Sketch) shows the metropolis of the kingdom of Denmark, one of the finest capitals in Europe. Its aspect, on emerging from the narrow entrance into the port, which is capable of containing five hundred merchant vessels, besides the whole navy, is very grand. In our Artist's view, the principal buildings of the Old Town, the New Town, and Christianshavn, are distinctly shown. Next to the Harbour we have the Observatory, and the Churches of St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas; the Royal Palace of Christiansberg, one of the finest buildings in Europe; the Church of the Trinity; and the Exchange, in the New Town; St. Saviour's Church, in Christianshavn, the noblest Church in Copenhagen, with its singular tower, 288 feet high.

DENMARK.

King Frederick VII. has commenced his reign by an act of clemency, which augurs well for his Majesty's constitutional spirit. By a Royal rescript, dated the 24th ult., his Majesty has been graciously pleased to decree that all proceedings now pending in any of the Courts of the kingdom for political offences, or for the violation of the laws which regulate the press, shall be at once cancelled and annulled.

It is needless to add, that the publication of this rescript has been received with joy by his Majesty's faithful subjects, and that measures of reform are confidently expected, which will at once unite the component parts of the kingdom, and establish the Throne on a firm constitutional basis. On the forenoon of the 23rd the Magistrates of Copenhagen were admitted to an audience by his Majesty on the occasion of his accession to the Throne, and the Chief President, Lange, addressed his Majesty in a long speech, the gist of which was that the faithful capital had perfect reliance and confidence, from the letters patent of the 21st of January, that the King, well acquainted with the hope and expectations of the people, had resolved to carry out the improvements begun by his predecessor.

To this speech his Majesty was pleased to reply: "I thank you for your sympathy in the great affliction which has befallen me and my country, and which nobody can feel more deeply than I do. I have already expressed, in my letters patent to my subjects, that it shall be my first and most anxious endeavour to follow the example of my departed father, and especially to carry out that arrangement of State affairs which he was in the act of putting into execution when he was laid upon his bed of death. In that letter I have briefly declared my intentions; and, as truly shall I keep my Royal word, so truly, so confidently, do I rely that my people will await in reliance on their King the resolution which I shall take in these important matters."

"Mr. President, be assured that I am graciously and affectionately disposed towards you and the city of Copenhagen."

The *Kjøbenhavn's Post* contains the following address from several hundred citizens, chiefly consisting of students and mechanics, to the representatives of the burgher class and deputies of the States:—"We, the undersigned burgesses and inhabitants of Copenhagen, hereby call upon the states, deputies and the representatives of the burghers of the capital, to adopt measures conformable with the importance of present circumstances, and as the organ of the people to seize the right moment for bringing before his Majesty the wishes of the people."

At the taking of the oath of allegiance by the students at Copenhagen, on the 22nd, there was, according to the *Kiel Correspondenz Blatt*, a loud exclamation of "The Constitution for ever!" Many of the students and candidates joined in this cry.

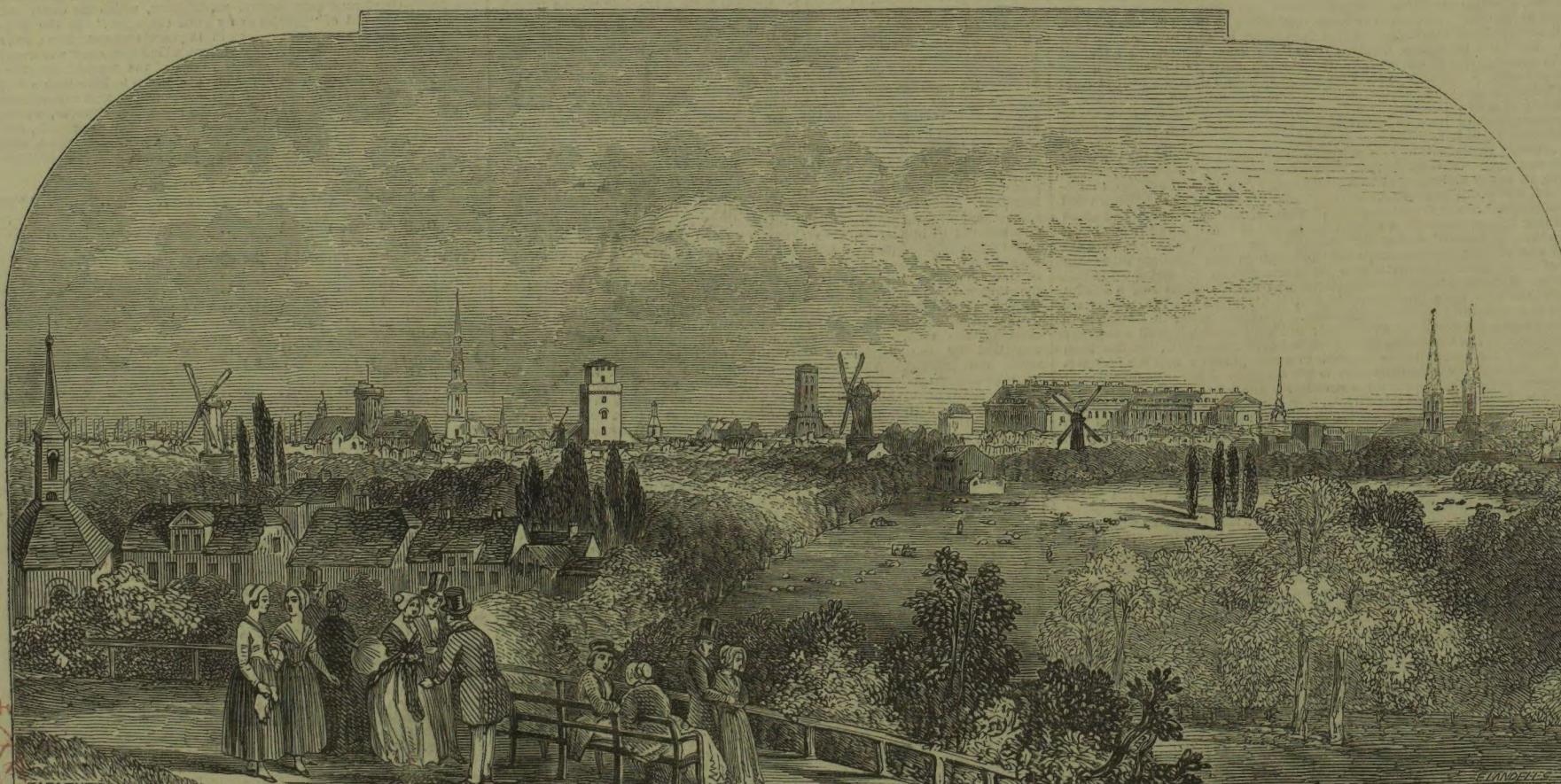
NEW ERA IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—In the *Washington Union*, of January 5, is a long report from a board of professional engineers and others, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to test an important improvement in the construction of naval steam-engines, the invention of Capt. Ericsson. There appears to be an apparatus called an evaporator, and another a condenser, conveniently arranged amidst the machinery so as to occupy very little space. By this, the steam, after performing its work, is converted into water, and forced back into the boiler—again and again taking the same routine. As some of the steam will always be lost by loose joints, the evaporator supplies the deficiency from the element in which the vessel floats, and from this increased supply of steam the condenser affords any desired amount of fresh water. The whole is said to be complete and perfect, and the following results attained:—1. A steamer may go to sea, and complete her voyage, without ever having one particle of salt water in her boiler, if she will begin it with fresh water. 2. She need not carry any tanks of fresh water, but can make it from the sea at will; thus saving the space for fuel. 3. Besides the supply for the boiler and culinary purposes, enough fresh water can be made to allow each sailor a bath every day, the supply may be so ample. 4. The fires need never be extinguished to relieve the boilers of salt or mud, as neither salt nor mud will ever get in; thus saving fuel. 5. The boiler will require little or no watching; being once arranged, the machinery will do the rest, and keep up the exact supply of pure water.

6. A boiler at sea, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, will last two or three times as long as at present, as no impurities will be admitted there, any more than on the lakes. 7. Nearly one-fifth of the fuel will be saved, as the heat will act on the plates and flues, free of incrustations from salt or mud, and the water from the condenser, while very hot, will be pumped into the boiler. 8. A low-pressure engine will answer on the Mississippi and Missouri, as well as on streams of clear water; as the muddy water will be evaporated, the vapour recompressed, and forced into the boilers as clear as crystal. 9. The awful bursting of boilers, so often occurring on the western waters, may be arrested *in toto*, as the saving of fuel, and the equal adaptation of the low-pressure engine, will induce its substitution in lieu of the powder magazines, as the engines now in use may be called. 10. The oil used around the piston of the cylinder, and the rust on the boiler, may impart a little of their taste at first to the steam and water; but a very simple filter will make it as pure as when distilled in the chemist's laboratory. Should these results be obtained, it must be admitted that the invention will reflect credit not only on Captain Ericsson and the Secretary, who has developed its advantages by his experiment and adoption, but on our country, and prove most advantageous to all who are interested in steam navigation.

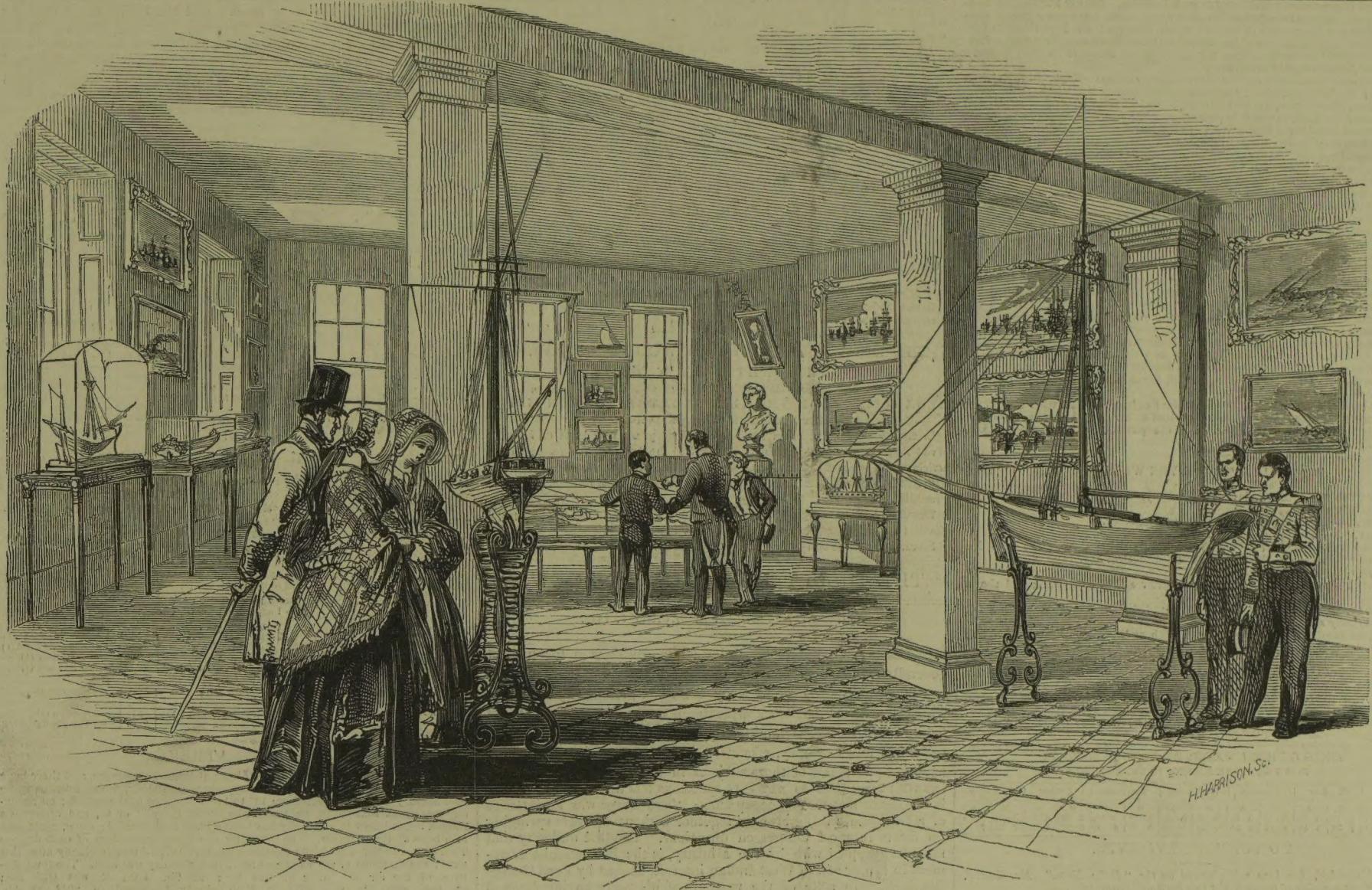
LOSS OF THE STEAMER "SCOTIA."—On the morning of the 15th, the *Scotia* was observed lying in the Bay of Stora, much deeper in the water than customary; consequently, as there was no one on board, Captain Williams, of the schooner *Rhoda*, lying at anchor close by, lowered his boat, and went on board, accompanied by a portion of his crew, when to his surprise he found that the water had risen so as to cover the machinery, and that it was fast increasing, which he imagined must have been occasioned by a material damage from a French brig which parted from her anchors and went foul of her on the night of the 13th inst. Captain Williams did not leave the *Scotia* until the arrival of Captain Pereira, which took place shortly, when a consultation was held as to the expediency of running her on shore, in order, if possible, to save a wreck of the ill-fated ship, which was done by the sole exertions of the *Rhoda*'s crew and three or four of the *Scotia*'s men. She was speedily run on the sandy beach, and immediately parted asunder. On the following day, a large portion of her wood work was sold by auction on the spot. The boilers and parts of her engines were observed peering over the troubled waves, and will no doubt be ultimately recovered.—*Malta Times*, Jan. 25.



THE LATE KING OF DENMARK, CHRISTIAN VIII.



COPENHAGEN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.



THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION MUSEUM.—NEW ROOM.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION MUSEUM,
WHITEHALL YARD.

AMONG the "gratuitous" Exhibitions of the metropolis, the Museum of the United Service Institution takes a prominent position, for the great number and variety of the interesting objects assembled within its walls. The suite of rooms comprises a very fine Armoury, arranged under the superintendence of Mr. George Stacey, of the Ordnance Department, Tower; a very spacious Model Room; and a large Collection of Antiquities and Ethnological Rarities. There are also attached to the Institution, a Lecture Theatre, Library, &c. The Establishment is supported by entrance-fees and annual subscriptions; the members having the privilege of introducing visitors, without charge, to inspect the Museum. There were upwards of 4000 Members in March last; and in the year 1846, the number of visitors was 32,185. For three days at Easter and Christmas, and on the anniversaries of the Battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar, the Museum is thrown open to the public; and on these occasions, in one day, upwards of 6000 persons have availed themselves of the privilege.

The Museum has just received a very interesting addition to its attraction by the munificence of Mrs. Watson, the widow of Mr. Thomas Watson, late of the Long Room, Custom House. Mrs. Watson has presented to the Institution upwards of 32 large Paintings of Battles, and other Memorable Events in Naval History; besides several Models of Vessels, and a Marble Bust of Mr. Watson, who died in 1845. For their reception, a large apartment has been handsomely fitted up, en-

tirely at the expense of the liberal donor. The bust is placed at the extreme right hand corner of the room: it is by Mr. Towne, the ingenious Modeller to Guy's Hospital. The Models are principally of Ships. In the centre of the room is placed the large Model of Linz and its entrenched camp on the Danube, with a few other Models belonging to the Institution.

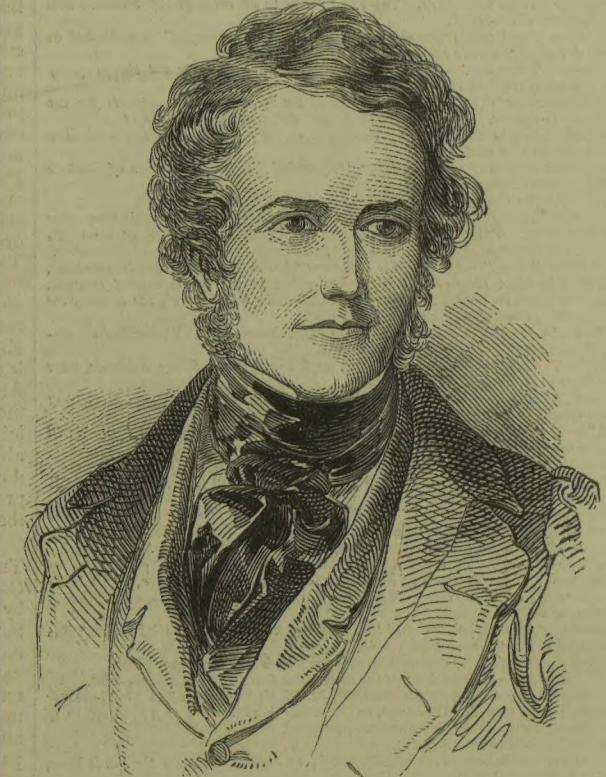
Upon the crimson-papered walls hang the Pictures: they were painted by Mr. Butterworth, an artist whom Mr. Watson maintained in his house while he executed the commission. Among these Pictures are Lord Exmouth's Attack on Algiers; the Battle of Trafalgar; the Loss of the *Royal George*; Loss of the *Kent* East India ship; Lord St. Vincent's Action, in 1797; Men of War after the Battle of Trafalgar; Loss of the *Ogle Castle* Indiaman, on the Goodwin Sands; and the Loss of the *Blenheim*, 74 guns, &c. &c.

The Museum is constantly being enriched by interesting gifts. In the room with Mrs. Watson's pictures, &c., are three Models, lately presented by the Duke of Northumberland. In the principal lower room is a large and splendid Model of a Line-of-Battle Ship, of the Hanseatic League, of the year 1650; taken out of the Arsenal at Hamburg in 1804, and presented to the institution by Captain Sir John Marshall, R.N. It is richly carved and gilt from head to stern. The Topographical Models, illustrating the systems of fortification, are attractive just now, when the epidemic of the day is "Our National Defences." There is a host of Chinese Curiosities, not forgetting the wooden cage for a human prisoner. There are some oddities of costume, as the first uniform worn in the Navy; and a hat which belonged to Lord Nelson,

is encased in glass. In the Council Room, by the courtesy of the Secretary, we were shown a fine large Orrery, made for King George the Third, and figured in Ferguson's "Astronomy."

GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.

THE Anti-Corn-Law League has become quite historical; its task was done when Sir R. Peel virtually abolished the Corn Laws, and as an active confederation it ceased its efforts to move the public mind. But its leaders had gained too firm a hold on general attention to sink at once to obscurity; those of them who



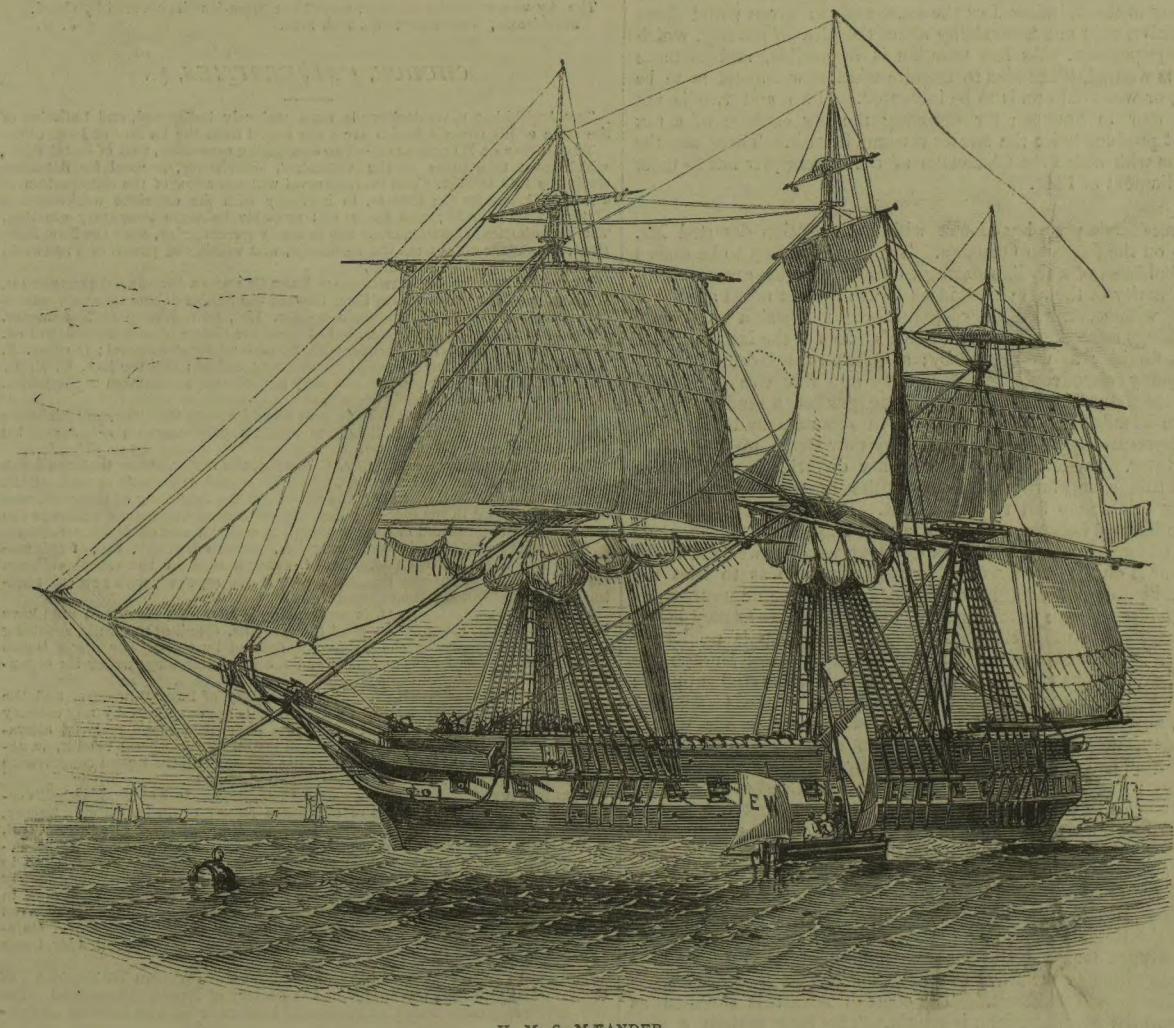
GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.

were not in Parliament before the change they had helped to bring about, were placed, there by the last election. It is only in consequence of his declining to enter the House that Mr. George Wilson is not an M.P. For several years he was the Chairman of the League, and it was principally to his great talents for business and practical ability that its perfect organisation was to be attributed. The division of labour was well understood by the members of the League; and each acted in that sphere for which his qualities best fitted him. There was never an instance of so many men acting together for one purpose, for so long a period, in such complete harmony, as that presented by the League. No jealousies or petty quarrels, which have often broken up Cabinets, disturbed the good understanding that prevailed among them. As Chairman of this body, Mr. Wilson presided at most of the great meetings held at Covent-garden. On these occasions he generally confined himself to short, clear, and simple statements of the progress the question had made, leaving arguments to be elaborated by the orators of the night. From what may be called the dissolution of the League, Mr. Wilson has appeared but little in public till the great demonstration made last week at Manchester to meet Mr. Cobden, and celebrate the return to Parliament of those gentlemen who had been members of the League. He then presided over a meeting of above three thousand persons. It was to this assembly that Mr. Cobden delivered the speech which is now subjecting him to the abuse of his old opponents, met by very cold support from some of his friends.

H. M. S. "MÆANDER."

ON Tuesday evening, this fine ship, 44, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, sailed from Portsmouth for the East Indies, having on board Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, and suite. The *Mæander* will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope direct, en route to Singapore and Borneo, taking the latest news from England to the former place, and dispatches from the Government.

The *Mæander* is a very handsome looking vessel, and is fitted with all the



H. M. S. MÆANDER.

very latest improvements incidental to active service. During her stay at Spithead she was riding at single anchor, and experienced some very heavy weather. Owing to the paucity of anchors in the Dockyard on Porter's plan, she was supplied only on the eve of her departure from Sheerness. This anchor having been specially demanded of the Admiralty by an officer of Captain Kepell's experience, speaks highly in its favour.

The *Meander* takes takes out the following personages:—Mr. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak; Mr. William Napier, Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Labuan; Mrs. Napier, Miss Napier, the two children; Mr. St. John, private secretary to Mr. Brooke; Mr. Low, Government Secretary to the island of Labuan; Mr. Scott, Engineer and Surveyor of Public Works to the island; Lieut. Hosken, R.N., Postmaster of Labuan; Mr. Gwynne, Postmaster of Hong Kong, who goes out in the ward room; Lieut. Paton (son of Sir H. Paton), of the 98th Regiment, quartered at Calcutta, as the guest of Captain Kepell; and the Hon. Granville Egerton, naval cadet, to join the *Vernon*, 50, flag-ship on the East India and China station. The *Rajah* was most hospitably received by the Commander-in-Chief, who invited the following distinguished party to meet His Highness:—Mrs. Ogle, the Hon. Mrs. Kepell, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B.; Captain Mundy, R.N.; Captain the Hon. H. Kepell, R.N.; Mr. Napier, Mr. St. John, Flag-Lieutenant Cochran, and Captain Ogle, R.N.

On Thursday week, the *Meander* was officially visited by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Hon. Henry Kepell received the party at the gangway, and escorted them over his fine ship, with whose entire economy and efficiency their Lordships could not be otherwise satisfied. Their Lordships witnessed the getting out, manning, and pulling of the barge and pinnace with which the *Meander* had been supplied, on Lord John Hay's plan. These boats were pulled round the ship several times, and, notwithstanding there was at the time a very heavy sea running, the boats exhibited first-class qualities; they were quick to handle and steer, easy to pull, dry as possible, and very swift without. Captain Kepell provided a superb collation for his illustrious guests, of which they partook. At a quarter to three they left the ship under a salute of nineteen guns.

A very beautiful lithograph of the *Meander* has just been executed in tint, by Mr. Thomas G. Dutton, appropriately dedicated to Mr. Brooke. The noble ship is cleverly drawn, and the accessories of the picture, the various craft, &c., are equally successful.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Mercury sets at 5h. 24m. P.M., being 39m. after sunset.

MONDAY, 7.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.

TUESDAY, 8.—Half Quarter. Jupiter souths at 9h. 38m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—The Sun rises at 7h. 29m., and sets at 5h. 1m. The day is 9h. 32m. in length, and is 1h. 47m. longer than the shortest day.

THURSDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

FRIDAY, 11.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 56m. P.M.; and she is near Mars.

SATURDAY, 12.—Mercury sets at 6h. 4m. P.M., being 58m. after the Sun has set. He is favourably situated for observation.

Mars is an evening star, and sets on the 6th at 11h. 59m. A.M. near W.N.W.; on the 15th, at N.W. by N., at 1h. 49m. A.M.; and on the 29th, near the N.W. by N., at 1h. 35m. A.M. He souths at an altitude of 57° at the beginning of February, and of 61° at the end of the month; at 6h. 7m. P.M. on the 6th; at 5h. 59m. on the 15th; and at 5h. 26m. P.M. on the 29th. He is moving towards the Pleiades at the beginning of the month, is near them about the middle, and moving W. of them at the end of the month, towards a point N. of Aldebaran, as is exhibited in the cut, showing the path of Mars, in "The Illustrated London Almanack."

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 55 | 3 15 | 3 30 | 3 55 | 4 15 | 4 35 | 4 55 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. F." Voughal, has been misinformed by the "Daily News." Mr. Barry, R.A., is not a native of Ireland, but was born in Westminster.

"A Correspondent."—The management of the estate cannot be removed from the widow except by legal proof of her insanity; and no person can have control over it until this has been restored to.

"J. B. W." New York, is thanked, but we have not room for the portrait.

"W. G." St. Leonard's.—We do not know.

"C. L."—Declined.

"J. C. W."—Apply to the Secretary to the Society of Arts; or, consult the Transactions.

"Simplex."—Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History" is an excellent work of reference.

"Egætaoths."—Robinson's "Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament" is in good repute. Booth's "Principles of English Composition" is a sound work.

"C. H. D."—English and Swedish Dictionaries and Grammars may be had at any respectable foreign book-sellers. There is a choice in the catalogue of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street.

"A Subscriber."—A good translation of "Goethe's Autobiography" is published in the 31st Vol. of "Bohn's Standard Library."

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Plover "on an open common" is not the property of the Lord of the Manor: neither are its eggs.

"A Subscriber."—"J. B. C."—The estimate of the increase in our exports for the past year is correct. Is not the article named still protected by a duty?

"Vocalist" should be more specific; there are scores of German songs with Der Rhein for the title and subject.

"Emma."—The piece of poetry called "Allan-a-Dale" is in the collection of Ballads called "Robin Hood's Garland."

"A. M. A."—The Clergyman alluded to is Archdeacon Laffan.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Courtesy allows to an Officer his military title even after he has sold out. The husband of an heiress has no right to the crest of his wife's family. A Deputy-Lieutenant takes rank, we believe, as a Lieutenant-Colonel.

"An Ancient Briton."—According to the laws of Heraldry, no one, strictly speaking, is entitled to adopt the arms of a family, unless he can prove descent from it. Many arms are registered in some of the College books with merely the name of the family given, without any mention of the seat.

"A Friend."—We do not think the name an English one. It may possibly be a corruption, as suggested by our Correspondent.

"M. M."—The Princess Augusta Caroline, and the Princess Mary Adelaide, were both born at Hanover.

"X. X. X." Potteries.—Lindpaintner, the Musical Director of the Royal Stuttgart Opera-house, is the composer of "The Standard-Bearer."

"J. V."—All the works mentioned may be studied advantageously; but Spohr's will produce more rapid results.

"Boston."—Mr. Nathan, the composer, is dead.

"Italiens."—In "Lucia" Mr. Reeves did not sing lower than E natural; and the B flat in alto was taken in falsetto.

"Lector Constans."—The Glee of "Sigh no more, Ladies," sung in "Much Ado about Nothing," was originally written for five voices, but has been occasionally sung as a ballad. It is the composition of the late R. T. S. Stevens.

"Aliquis."—We were in error in attributing the merit of the getting up of the Rev. Mr. Boutell's work on Monumental Brasses to Mr. Parker, of Oxford; the Reverend Author being alone responsible for the arrangement, illustration, &c.

"A Subscriber." Liverpool, will find the process of Etching well detailed under "Engraving," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

"G. R. S." Aldbro.—Sir George Hayter's address is 14, Montague-place.

"J. W. J." Rochdale.—The address of the Guarantee Society is 19, Birch Lane.

"A. C."—The Free Church in Endell-street, St. Giles's, is engraved in No. 124 of our Journal; St. Andrew's, Well-street, in No. 248. We have not engraved either of the other Churches named by our Correspondent.

"Armiger" should consult a tailor.

"Dominique."—The large View of Edinburgh, to correspond with the Paris View, will be published shortly.

"V. P."—The words of Handel's Oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" were written by Dr. Thomas Morel, at the request of Handel himself, and on the recommendation of Frederick Prince of Wales.

"J. H."—The master cannot legally interfere.

"P. F. M."—Wait for the advertisements.

"A Subscriber."—The Great Britain steamer had originally a screw propeller, and has not been altered.

"Elizabeth."—The "Englishwoman's Magazine" is published monthly.

"A. A."—Great St. Helen's, will find an odd passage on Angels being represented in the Female form—in one of the volumes of "The Doctor," who, by the way, thinks we may as well let the matter rest as it is.

"E. E."—The price of a Marriage Licence, special, is Five Guineas. The publication, without permission, would be very censurable.

"An Inquirer."—Rhode House.—The Russian Ambassador is Baron Brunnow, 30, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

"P. M."—Gray's Inn Road.—Monmouthshire was not annexed to England until 27 Henry VIII; nor to the Oxford Circuit until the reign of Charles II.

"G. T."—The celebrated statue of Venus de Medici is Afr. 11th in. high, without plinth.

"Julia S."—Apply to Mr. Lau, school-book-seller, Fleet-street.

"R. C."—Cricklade.—The Life of John Mytton may be obtained of R. Ackermann, Regent-street.

"A Weekly Reader."—We cannot inform you as to the picture-frame moulds.

"J. S."—Oxford-street.—The large View of Paris has been delivered, gratis, to all Subscribers.

"A Subscriber from the Beginning" had better consult a Solicitor as to the right to the property in the Funds.

"J. B. S." Preston.—"Knight's Pictorial History of England" is by several hands, but ably edited.

"Alpha, Beta."—Mr. Coates, the Secretary to the Useful Knowledge Society, prepared a few years since, a list of the Mechanics' Institutions in England, which was published by Baldwin and Co., Paternoster Row.

"R. S. L."—The Vinegar Manufacture is under the control of the Excise; the duty is 2d per gallon.

"J. R."—Leeds, and Dublin Castle.—Ard's Self-instructing French Grammar.

"J. R."—Leicester.—A Key is issued with each of our Views of Cities.

"Ua-Abonnée"—Le nom de Madame Charles Kean, avant qu'elle fut mariée était Ellen Tree.

"Juvenia."—The children are not relations.

"T. C. D."—is recommended to change his newsman.

"Curiosity."—See any guide-book to Wales, for the origin of the custom.

"E. B. N."—Received.

"Omega."—A Member of Parliament cannot resign his seat except by taking office under the Crown, which makes him incapable of sitting without re-election. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is an honorary office only, with no duties attached to it. Members of Parliament have no emoluments, unless they discharge some official and extra Parliamentary functions, such as being on a paid Commission, &c. Indian armies are always attended by immense numbers of camp-servants and followers. It was these who swelled the slaughter in the unfortunate retreat from Cabul.

ERRATUM.—In the list of persons lost in the *Avenger*, for Alfred Mills, read Alfred Miles.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Town Lyrics. By Charles Mackay.—A Bowl of Punch. By Albert Smith.

British Poets. By A. D. Tooley.—Parlour Library. Vol. XII.—Ellerker on Sanitary Reform.

MUSIC.—Why so pale and wan, fond lover.—Sing on, sweet Maiden, sing.

. With every Copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 22, was issued the large View of Paris, and every newsman had a sufficient supply for regular Subscribers.

THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING,
IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings.

REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin.

The work will be completed in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per part; and the first was published on the 1st of February, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

PARLIAMENT opened on Thursday: the freshness of the interest generally excited by the commencement of the Legislative Session has, however, been exhausted by the short preliminary sitting, in which two great questions were temporarily disposed of, if not finally settled. The Committee appointed on Commercial Embarrassments and Currency, acts as a breakwater against the further agitation of the last of those subjects in the House, which is thus left with more time to apply to questions less abstract. But there is no fear of a failure of occupation; there never was an instance of a Legislature being brought together without business springing up for it in most unforeseen directions. The first difficulty that must be grappled with by the Ministry, is the Protectionist movement in favour of the West Indian interest, headed by Lord George Bentinck.

In spite of the rumours of his party having deposed him from the leadership, on account of certain Liberal tendencies where corn and sugar are not concerned, he must still remain the most prominent man of that section of the Opposition. There are some kinds of influence of which a man cannot be deprived except by his own act. Unless Lord George Bentinck gives up the cause, the cause is not at present able to give up him; he is industrious and intrepid, qualities from the value of which the want of success scarcely detracts. Finance comes next: Sir C. Wood, with the invariable bad luck of Whig Chancellors of the Exchequer, has to come before Parliament with a deficit, and the unwelcome question as to the ways and means of filling it. Along with this not unusual phenomenon, comes a demand for increased expenditure. The invasion fever seems to have had the effect of reconciling the public to a greater outlay of money on military preparations, as a necessity; but we apprehend our expenditure under this head will not be very largely increased at once. An addition to the Artillery, and a calling out of the Militia to the number of ten thousand men each year, are said to be the extent of the martial preparations we are to make for the reception of the Prince de Joinville. Under the double difficulty of too little money in hand, and multiplied means of spending it, it is obvious that we may bid a long farewell to all hopes of that dream of the heavily burdened—a reduction of taxation. The Tea Duties are vainly represented to the polite, but somewhat frigid Premier, as unequal, oppressive, and everything that a tax always is when people wish to get rid of it. "The answer is as ready as the borrower's cap: we can't spare the money. To the abolishers of the Window Tax the same reply is given; and there is a decisive, cold unanswerability about the plea of poverty, which disarms opposition. As less taxation is impossible, and as more money is wanted, it remains to enquire what new impost is to be laid on, or what old one is to be increased. Two and two is not always four in finance; for doubling the per centage of a tax does not produce twice the former revenue from it. These are the problems with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to meet the Parliament of 1848.

THE Free-Trade press has almost without exception deserted Mr. Cobden on the Invasion Question. The journals seem to be scared by the boldness of a civilian daring to differ with the greatest military authority of the age; and ideas which are yet novel are never received without extraordinary opposition. Discussion will make many things stranger than Mr. Cobden's ideas of the intercourse of nations, familiar to us by-and-by; at present the two parties are under many misconceptions. A century ago war was considered almost the natural state of things; young gentlemen made a "campaign in Flanders," for improvement in manners and morals (it may be presumed), as regularly as they now steam up the Rhine with a tutor. Frederick the Great rather disturbed this *dilettanti* state of things, and furnished history with some real battles, whence amateur soldiers fell to a discount. But pedantry is strong, and the interval between Frederick and Napoleon produced some degree of forgetfulness; it was the Corsican who showed the world what war is on the grand scale; his main purpose was to beat the enemy, he did not care how. Battles now became murderous affairs, and campaigns were shortened to as many days as they lasted months under the old system. *Dilettanti* soldiership is no longer possible. War is expensive, and most of the States of Europe are in debt. Invasions are not so easily undertaken as some suppose: what has Russia been doing all these years in the Caucasus? Surely, any one who sees the enormous difficulties in the way of aggression, may, without having a shout of exclamation raised against him, doubt whether a war armament in time of peace is necessary; and, as to the alleged attack

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock, when the Bishop of Bath and Wells took the oaths and subscribed the Parliamentary Roll. Lord Abinger also took the oaths.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the society called the Odd Fellows Manchester Unity Society, consisting of 260,000 members belonging to 4200 lodges, and receiving £340,000 per annum for charitable purposes, praying that they might be placed by legislation under the Benefit Societies' Act. They had a surplus in hand of upwards of £600,000, and would be greatly benefited if they could place it in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for safety.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. Morris took the oaths and his seat for Carmarthen, and Lord Somerton for the borough of Wilton.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE postponed the order of the day for going into Committee on the New Zealand Government Bill until Wednesday next. The Bill was one of great importance, but he thought it would be for the convenience of the House to proceed with the adjourned debate of last night relating to sugar and coffee planting.

SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The order of the day having been read,

Mr. J. WILSON rose, and addressed the House at considerable length. The Hon. gentleman having entered fully into the subject in support of the principles of Free Trade, was followed by

Mr. T. BABING, who took the opposite or Protectionist view; and was succeeded successively by Mr. BERNAL, Mr. BAGSHAW, and Mr. D'ISRAELI, the latter gentleman, at much length, contending for the principles of Protection.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

BUNN v. LIND.—On Thursday this case came before the Court upon a demur to one of the pleas in an action which has been for some time pending. Mr. Peacock, in support of the demur, said, the plaintiff was the manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, and the action was brought upon an agreement which was set out in the declaration. By it the defendant had engaged to sing twenty times at Drury-Lane Theatre, either between the 5th of June and the 21st of July, 1845, or between the 30th of September and the 15th of November of the same year. The defendant was to choose either of those two periods, but her choice was to be made before the 31st of March. The plaintiff, on his part, engaged to pay the defendant twenty sums of 50 louis-d'ors each. The declaration then alleged that both of those periods had elapsed, and that though the plaintiff had been ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement, yet the defendant did not come and sing during either of those periods, but refused so to do. The defendant pleaded that though true it was she had not chosen either of those two periods, yet, after the time of making her election had elapsed, the plaintiff did not require her to sing at or during either of the said periods, whereby the defendant was discharged from the performance of the said agreement. The earned counsel said, that here the defendant had had an opportunity of doing one of two things: to sing for twenty nights during either of two periods; and, having neglected to give notice of her choice, she failed to sing during the second period, after having failed to sing during the first.—Lord Denman: I think this plea cannot be supported. The defendant engaged to come and sing. Judgment must be given for the plaintiff on this plea, unless counsel can suggest anything to the contrary.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.

THE MURDER IN GOLDEN-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.—Hannah Parker (aged 38), was indicted for the wilful murder of Amina Blake, and of Robert Blake. The facts of the case have been recently published, showing that the wretched prisoner murdered the children to be revenged for a supposed slight of herself by her father Blake. Evidence of the crime having been adduced, Mr. Baron Alderson summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty; whereupon his Lordship immediately passed upon her sentence of death, intimating that she could not possibly expect any mitigation of punishment in this world.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—A bulleti to the following effect was issued yesterday (Friday) morning:—“His Grace was not so well yesterday afternoon, but after some hours of tranquil sleep is less exhausted this morning. (Signed) Robert Ferguson, M.D.; J. Callenbell, surgeon. Lambeth Palace, Feb. 4, 1848.”

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Last night, a young man, named Henry Tucker, a private in the Coldstream Guards, was shot in St. James's-park, near St. James's-gate, by a Frenchwoman, named Annette Mayer, a servant, in a fit of jealousy. The poor fellow was shot through the head, and expired immediately after. The woman was taken into custody.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BRAZILS.

The Express packet, Lieutenant James commander, arrived from the Brazils, at Falmouth, on Wednesday, having sailed on the 12th of December.

There is no political news of interest by this arrival.

The electors for the Chamber of Deputies were less favourable to the existing Cabinet than was expected, and a slight change in the Ministry was likely to take place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Guildhall, Bath, over which the Mayor (Mr. W. Hunt) presided, for the purpose of passing resolutions for the repeal of the tax upon windows, and for petitioning the Legislature. The meeting was well attended. There were present, besides other influential persons, Lord Duncan, M.P., and Lord Ashley, M.P., both of whom addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subject of the resolutions, and expressed their concurrence in the view taken by those present as to the repeal of the tax. The Mayor, having explained the objects for which the meeting was convened, the Rev. J. Newell, Admiral Gordon, Mr. T. Barrett, Mr. Green, Mr. C. Bowell, and other gentlemen moved and seconded the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, and the meeting broke up.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has issued an order that, on and after Wednesday last, a small-bag is to be despatched from the Birmingham Post-office, at 11h. 45m. A.M. daily (except on Sundays), to London, with letters for London and for places which circulate through London, but that no letters are to be forwarded in this bag unless *prepaid by stamps*. The letters despatched by this mail will not be delivered the same evening in the metropolis, but foreign letters will be forwarded through, by which means a post will be saved. It has also been ordered that an extension of the free delivery of letters in the Bristol-road district, Edgbaston, shall take place in accordance with the request in the memorial presented to the Post-office authorities some time since.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GLASGOW.—A contemporary of Tuesday estimates the unemployed operatives, male and female, including labourers, in this city and suburbs, at 12,000. As far as we can learn, this is a near approximation to the number; and when the factory-workers on short time are taken into account, we must look upon the present as a very trying season to the industrious classes in this quarter. A county meeting was held on Tuesday at Paisley, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the poor of that town. The last return by the Paisley Relief Committee showed that upwards of 6000, including dependants, were receiving relief, while more applicants were pressing to be put upon the roll. The Committee, besides, is already upwards of £1000 in debt. In Kilmarnock, Greenock, and other towns, matters are not much better.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT SHEFFIELD.—The *Sheffield Iris* states, that early yesterday morning, an attempt was made to blow up the premises of Mr. Marples, joiner's tool-maker. The infernal machine used for the purpose was similar to others used in that town for like diabolical objects.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNT.—On Thursday night the printing-office of the *Ipswich Express* was accidentally burnt to the ground.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—While the family of a gentleman named Preston, of No. 33, Bugle-street, Southampton, was at church on Sunday evening last, between the hours of six and nine o'clock, some daring thief or thieves entered the house, and stole therefrom a fire-proof box, about eighteen inches long, No. 12,057, containing title deeds and other deeds, various bills or notes, a box of trinkets, containing a large cornelian gold seal, amber necklace, and bracelets to match; gold pins, rings, and other articles; a silver gilt watch by Macklin, of London; twelve silver tablespoons, ten dessert silver spoons, seventeen silver teaspoons, eight silver saltspoons, two silver gravy spoons, six silver forks, six small silver fish-knives, and a tin cash-box containing two sovereigns. Some of the plate was marked with the initials “M. P.” or “J. M. P.” others with a crest (a griffin). No clue has as yet been discovered likely to lead to the detection of the robbers.

TWO MEN SUCCOCATED AT A BREWERY.—An inquest was held on Friday (last week), on view of the bodies of William Clark, aged thirty-eight years, and Richard Sims, aged forty-three years, who were found suffocated in a vat, in the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Co., at Bow. On Tuesday evening they received orders to clean out one of the vats, which contains about 300 barrels, preparatory to its being filled with ale. One of the witnesses saw them about four o'clock, and when he returned in an hour afterwards he could not find them. Clarke's candle was burning on the top of the vat. There is an aperture on the top, and it is usual, before they descend, to place a candle to the hole, and if it is blown out the vat is full of foul air; but if it still burns, the vat is considered quite safe. Witness placed the candle to the aperture, and it went out, and then he concluded that the men in the vat were suffocated, and he instantly called for assistance. Two ropes were procured, and witness was lowered, and found the two men lying at the bottom of the vat. They were immediately drawn up, and life was found to be quite extinct. Mr. Abbott said the men generally received their orders as to the state of the vats before they commenced cleaning them, and thought that Sims, who had been in his service five weeks, had entered the vat first, and been overcome by the air, and Clark also following, they had both fallen to the bottom of the vat, suffocated. Clark had been in their employ five years, and was well acquainted with the danger. The Jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death;” and they recommended to Messrs. Abbott and Co. the propriety of exhibiting proper instructions in some conspicuous place, to prevent future accidents of the like nature.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, took their departure from the Castle. Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Palmerston, and was attended by Lord Byron, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Bouvier. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Bouvier, on horseback. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in the afternoon, at her residence, Frogmore House. The Royal dinner party at the Castle included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies Mons. and Madame Van de Weyer, La Marquise de Trazezeyne, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Major de Moerkerke.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise during the forenoon, in the grounds around the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. The Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians attended divine service, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spital.

On Monday the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty walking out. The Royal Family were prevented by the same cause from taking their accustomed exercise in the Castle pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the course of the morning. His Royal Highness was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouvier. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived to luncheon with the Queen and Prince Albert and the King and Queen of the Belgians, from her residence, Frogmore House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, attended by her Lady in Waiting, arrived at the Castle this evening, from her residence at Kew, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse also arrived this evening, from Kew, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Lady in Waiting of the Queen of the Belgians (La Marquise de Trazezeyne), the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent (Lady Fanny Howard), the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. G. E. Anson, Sir George Couper, Colonel Wyde, and Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, commanding the Grenadier Guards.

On Tuesday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Royal Duchess (attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady in Waiting), and his Serene Highness took their departure from the Lancaster Tower, in a carriage and four, at half-past ten o'clock, for Kew. General Wemyss and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore attended her Royal Highness and Prince Frederick to their carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early this forenoon at the Castle, from her residence, Frogmore House, to pay a visit to her Majesty, and to take leave of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Earl of Aberdeen left the Castle early. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne also took their departure this forenoon, the Marquis for town, and the Marchioness to proceed on a visit to the Earl of Ilchester, at his seat in Dorsetshire. Madame Van de Weyer left the Castle to-day. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took airings in the forenoon. The Princess Helena was also taken an airing. The Royal children walked and rode out in the afternoon. Col. Buckley arrived at the Castle, and has relieved General Wemyss in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and the Prince walked in the Home Park for some time, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Her Majesty and the Prince afterwards rode over to Cumberland Lodge, in one of the pony phaetons add four, attended by Colonel Buckley and the Honourable Captain Gordon, Equerry and Groom in Waiting. His Royal Highness inspected his stud there, before they returned to the Castle. The Prince's harriers were ordered out during the day, but they were speedily sent back to kennel, in consequence of there still being too much frost upon the ground. There were no arrivals at the Castle; and the only guest at the Royal table in the evening were the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay and Dr. Meyer.

HER Majesty has bestowed the blue riband, vacant by the death of the Earl of Powis, upon the Duke of Norfolk.

WE understand it is the intention of her Majesty to hold two Levees in the course of the present month, at St. James's Palace. A Drawing-room is also spoken of as likely to take place at an early period.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Windsor Castle on Tuesday at noon, *en route* for the continent. The Queen and Prince Albert accompanied their august visitors to the Royal entrance. The Royal children also accompanied her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, including the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Paget, Maids of Honour; the Master of the Household; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting; and General Wemyss, Equerry to the Queen, attended their Majesties to the Royal entrance, where they were handed into one of the Queen's carriages and four by Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert. In another Royal carriage and four were La Marquise de Trazezeyne, Lady in Waiting of the Queen of the Belgians; his Excellency M. Van de Weyer; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Major de Moerkerke, in Waiting on the King of the Belgians. Their Majesties and suite proceeded to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, and travelled to town by a special train. Their Majesties proceeded direct from Paddington to the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South Eastern Railway, whence they departed, shortly after one o'clock, by special train, to Dover. Their Majesties arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel at half-past three o'clock, and at six o'clock, p.m., embarked in her Majesty's steam-packet *Garland*, Captain Smith, for Calais. Captain Baldock, R.N., together with Sir John Hamilton and Captain Smith, had the honour of receiving their Majesties on board. The weather being perfectly calm and the water smooth, the *Garland* was expected to make her voyage in one hour and thirty minutes. After taking leave, Lord Byron and his Excellency Mons. Van de Weyer and Mr. Macgregor returned to London.

PRINCE ALFRED OF THE NETHERLANDS.—The last accounts received at the Hague from the Island of Madeira being very unfavourable as to the health of the above Prince, His Majesty the King, some time since, determined to send his first physician (Dr. Everard) to that island, to attend his Royal Highness. His Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck having applied to the British Government for permission for the doctor to take a passage in H. M.'s steam-vessel *Firefly*, about to leave Portsmouth for the western coast of Africa, it was at once granted, and the doctor, who arrived at Portsmouth on Monday night, and was presented on Tuesday morning, by the Netherlands Consul at Portsmouth, to the Port Admiral, proceeded on board the *Firefly* in the course of the afternoon; soon after which the steamer put to sea for Madeira.

THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle on Sunday or Monday next, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

For some time past, the works on her Majesty's estate in the Isle of Wight have been rapidly progressing. The old mansion, known hitherto as Osborne House, has, since the departure of the Court, been taken down, and not a vestige of the former building remains. The ground has been excavated and prepared for the foundation of what will be the front elevation; and we learn that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, probably accompanied by her Majesty, will pay a short visit next week for the purpose of laying the foundation stone.

THE COUNT DE TRAPANI, brother of the King of Naples, who was put forth as one of the candidates for the hand of Queen Isabella of Spain, is shortly expected to arrive at Munich, to be married to the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Bavaria. The formal demand of the hand of the Princess was lately made by the Neapolitan Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, who went expressly to Munich for that purpose.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—His Excellency the Rajah of Sarawak embarked at Portsmouth, on Tuesday morning, on board her Majesty's frigate *Meander*, 44 guns, Capt. the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., which shortly afterwards weighed anchor, and proceeded on her voyage.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, FEB. 1, 1848.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 3rd inst., for his late Majesty Christian VIII., King of Denmark, viz., the ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 17th inst., viz., the ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Thursday, the 24th inst., the Court go out of mourning.

DOMESTIC HINTS.—(From *A Book of Punch*, by Albert Smith.)—A CHICKEN STEW.—Shut up the door of the hen-roost, and throw in lighted fireworks. It is soon accomplished.—TO ROAST A PIG.—Go to the toll-house on Waterloo-bridge, and chaff the toll-keeper respecting that valuable property. You can dish him at the same time, by riding through behind a coach.—LIP SALVE.—This is made by simmering together equal quantities of deception and soft soap, with a portion of essence of tin. Pour in a few drops of tincture of humber to flavour it, and strain through a cant sieve. It is excellent to correct crudities of speech.—TO KEEP AWAY CHAPS.—Very plain cooks, in common with other female attendants, are recommended for this purpose. You will not then be much troubled with them.—GREASE SPOTS are removed at any time from silks and velvet, by placing a red-hot iron upon the part, which entirely takes them away. The same will apply to ink and mould.—TO PREVENT BEEF FROM BEING TURNED BY THUNDER.—Having ascertained that it is perfectly good, draw off entirely in pint-pots. Then having collected an equal number of railway navigators, distrib. teacoccurring.—This will answer in the hottest summer.—A qua ¹ in ₂ in does not contain two pints.—A pound of cherries bought in the st ² weighs six ounces.—A bed contains two sheets, a qua twenty-four: therefore twelve beds make a qua

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING of the Royal Commission, to inquire into the Merchant Seamen's Fund, sat at the Board of Trade, on Monday, for three hours and a half. The Commissioners present were—Lord Ellenborough, Sir W. Clay, Sir E. Codrington, and Mr. Enderby. George Scovell, Esq., and G. F. Young, Esq., were examined.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the weekly meeting on Friday (last week), two valuable and interesting inventions were exhibited in the model-room, of which the following is a short description:—The Ventilometer.—This instrument was invented by a French naval officer in high command at the port of La Rochelle, where it has been tried during more than three years. It foretells the changes that take place in the electro-magnetic currents, so that during the twenty-four hours succeeding any period of observation the wind indicated by its needle will certainly blow, the change generally taking place between twelve and eighteen hours. The instrument is not acted upon by the light breezes, but by any strong wind, and the inclination of the needle indicates the velocity of such winds up to violent tempests. The principle was explained by Mr. Schmidt, who will be happy to show the instrument to any scientific gentleman. Should its predictions prove accurate, the instrument cannot fail to be of the highest importance to our commercial marine, as not only regulating the departure, but also the navigation, of vessels.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday evening a meeting of the committee and members of the above institution, formed for giving relief and granting pensions to decayed members of the various branches of the building trade, their widows and orphans, and also to afford relief to workmen in case of sickness, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the transaction of general business. Mr. George Bird occupied the chair. The report read by the secretary was very satisfactory. The routine business of the evening having been gone through, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—SINGULAR BEQUEST.—On Tuesday, a special general meeting of the Governors of this Corporation was held at the Scottish Hospital Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, for the purpose of considering whether the Society should accept of the somewhat singular bequest of a gentleman named Ross, and also whether a benefit society should be founded in connexion with the institution. Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., in the chair. The Secretary, Major Adair, read a letter from a relative of the gentleman above-named, and who is

FINE ARTS.

LES ENFANS D'EDOUARD.
PAINTED BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

THIS celebrated Picture was painted in 1831, and exhibited in the same year at the Louvre. It was immediately purchased by the French Government, for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, where it has since remained.

The subject of this admirable composition is too well known to our readers to require description; whilst the popularity which it has enjoyed all over Europe, renders superfluous any commentary upon its excellence. The young victims of the Usurper are amusing themselves in looking at the pictures of a book of old legends; the melancholy abstraction of the young Edward contrasting sadly with the anxiety depicted on the countenance of his younger brother, whose attention has been awakened by the bark of a little spaniel, attracted to the door by the sounds of the approaching steps of the assassins. The strong light coming from under the door is one of the fine effects of the picture. The costume of the Princes, the bedstead, and its draperies, were carved and made in England, from the best authorities, under the superintendence of Delaroche, who came expressly to London, to visit the scene of his picture.

The rank which M. Delaroche holds among French artists is that of a *Chef d'École*. We have already engraved in our Journal his Portrait of Napoleon; the Head of the Saviour; and the Pilgrims at Rome.

Several of Delaroche's pictures have been purchased by English no-

blesmen, and adorn their galleries. A list of the most important works of so eminent an artist, whose influence upon the art of his country, and, perhaps, of our own, has been so great—may not be unacceptable to our artistic readers.

One of his first pictures that attracted notice, was Joan of Arc in Prison.

The following are either quite English in their subjects, or are connected with English history:—

Cromwell Looking at Charles I. in his Coffin.

Charles I. Insulted by the Soldiers.

Strafford Going to Execution.

These three pictures are in the Sutherland Collection.

The Death of Elizabeth, and the picture we have engraved above are in the Luxembourg Gallery.

Lady Jane Grey, Mazin on his Death-bed, and Richelieu on the Rhone, are in the collection of M. de Pourtales.

The Pilgrims at Rome, and the Holy Family, are in the gallery of the King of Prussia. The Holy Family was exhibited, a few years since, at the Royal Academy.

AN old lady, who died recently at Aberdeen, and whose will has just been proved in London, has enumerated therein every article which belonged to her, whether in sets, pairs, or units, and down to the very crockery, hardware, and culinary utensils, being a full and perfect inventory of all she possessed, which added not a little to the expenses attending the proving the same—very unlike the north.

DEFRAUDATIONS OF THE WOLVES IN FRANCE.—A letter from Baumes-les-Dames, on the Doubs, states that the country round that place is infested with wolves. A few days ago as two children, one ten years of age and the other eight, were on their way home from a farm-house, they met a wolf, and on their attempt to fly the younger child fell, and was immediately carried off by the wolf into a neighbouring forest. A diligent search was made, but no trace of the child could be found.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The 110th Anniversary Festival of this excellent institution will be celebrated on Tuesday, Feb. 22, in the Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge being the President of the day. Independently of the great object of the gathering—the sacred cause of charity—there is at these festivals always a great musical treat, the most eminent vocalists and instrumentalists, without distinction of country, cheerfully coming forward, to aid this invaluable society, to sustain aged and indigent musicians, their widows and orphans, in the hour of need.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ANTIGONE."—The second and last morning performance of Mendelssohn's "Antigone," took place on Wednesday, at the St. James's Theatre. We regret, for the sake of Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessor, the failure of these representations; but of all works, "Antigone," both for dramatic and musical results, depends essentially for effect on the exertions of a large mass of performers, and the resources of the establishment were certainly not in proportion to this obvious necessity.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" has been again postponed until Saturday (this evening). The season is advancing, and the want of novelty has been attended with the usual result, indifferent audiences. It has been a great error in the management, to have opened this theatre without a varied répertoire. Only one opera was mounted, "Lucia," and when the success of Madame Dorus Gras and Mr. Reeves had been interrupted by the production of Balfe's "Maid of Honour," nothing but ill fortune has followed. The neglect of securing an adequate double troupe for operas, has been sensibly felt. Such an exhibition as that of Saturday night last, in Donizetti's "Linda," we never before witnessed in the worst days of English opera. With Madame Dorus Gras, Miss Birch, and Miss Miran, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Weiss, there has been exhibited the greatest want of tact in not having brought out some work, to have sustained the good impression after the representation of "Lucia." Spirit, without judgment in operatic matters, only entails enormous expenses, without providing for the prospect of adequate returns.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Mr. Dando has commenced his annual series of Quartett Concerts, in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall. The Cecilian Society, on Thursday night, per-



LES ENFANTS D'EDOUARD.—PAINTED BY DELAROCHE.

formed Locke's Music in "Macbeth." On the same evening, Mr. H. Russell gave his entertainment at the Mechanics' Institution, the "Singers of the Pyrenees," a concert at the Western Literary Institution; and Mr. J. W. Taverner, his "Songs and Dramatic Illustrations of Shakespeare's plays, at the Sussex Hall.

On Monday night, Mr. Berlioz gives his concert at Drury Lane Theatre, when selections from his instrumental works will be heard for the first time in this country.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Bellini's opera of "Il Pirata" has been produced at the Salle Ventadour. It afforded Mario the occasion to create as powerful a sensation as he did recently in the "Donna del Lago." This marvellous tenor is now displaying a refinement of style, an intensity of dramatic expression, and a vigour of execution, that completely take the audiences by storm, on every occasion he is now heard. In addition to his beautiful chest tones, he is master of the most exquisite flute notes in his head voice, and is able to conquer the most intricate divisions with ease and delicacy. Madame Castellan was the *Imogene*, but she did not produce the same effect as in *Lucia*; she has not physical force to render the powerful emotions. There is now question of mounting "La Gazza Ladra," for Grisi and Albini. The project set on foot to form a second Italian Opera House, at the "Camp of Silesia" is to be performed at the An der Wien Theatre, with Madame Lutzen as *Vielka*, and Staudigl in his original part. Mdlle. Tuzek, of Berlin, has been singing with great success at the Ducal Theatre, in Gotha. In Berlin, Madame Viardot's performances are exciting unbounded enthusiasm; she sang recently, at a concert given by the Earl of Westmoreland, the English Minister, some Spanish melodies, in the most fascinating style. At the same concert, Signor Labocetta, who is engaged as tenor at her Majesty's Theatre in London, sang an Italian air, by Mercadante. A symphony, composed by his Lordship, was much applauded by the connoisseurs. The season at St. Petersburg is drawing to a close. Lavia, the tenor, and Tamburini, depart for London, and Guasco, the tenor, for Paris. The opera-houses in Italy were quite deserted, owing to the political troubles.

COLOSSUM.—The exhibition of the Night Panorama of London during the day, will be closed in a few weeks; we advise all who have not seen it, and to whom an evening visit is inconvenient, to take advantage of the present arrangement for visiting this extraordinary work of art in the afternoon.

THE TEA TRADE.—The Revenue authorities having had under their consideration a representation from Messrs. Twining and others concerned, in the tea trade, complaining of delay in the deliveries of tea from the bonded warehouses at the London Docks, it has been announced that in future the accounts for the article deposited in the warehouses of these docks be kept in the office for the Comptroller of Tea Accounts, at the principal Custom-House in Thames-street, and the orders for the delivering of the article in bond, on payment of duty or otherwise, issued from that office in the same manner as for tea to be delivered from all the other tea warehouses in Cutler-street and Crutched-friars, in occupation of the other dock companies.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES.—The Board of Excise is now circulating the following general order:—Excise Office, London, Jan., 1848.—In pursuance of directions from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, dated

the 24th ult.—Ordered: That in future licensed traders be allowed, at any time during the currency of their licenses, to transfer their business to any other premises, in which the same can be legally carried on, free of any additional charge for license duty beyond that which would arise in case the rate of such duty should be enhanced from the increased value of the new premises; that all the particulars of such transfers be endorsed by the proper collector on the license; and that, whenever any additional duty shall arise, the trader be charged, in respect thereof, for the quarter or quarters of the year which may be unexpired.—By the Board, GEO. BALLARD.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—The Directors have given orders to the contractors of this line to finish that portion betw. Newport and Swansea with all possible despatch, in order that it may be opened in the spring of next year.

GREAT WESTERN AND UXBRIDGE RAILWAY.—At a meeting of this company, held on Monday at the offices, West Strand, Mr. Paul in the chair, it was resolved not to enter into any contract for the execution of the works during a period of eleven months; and to petition the Railway Commissioners for an extension of time under the Act recently passed. The number of assents in favour of the resolution was 955; and of dissents against it, 280.

On the night of the 24th ult., two men, armed with guns, and wearing large cloaks, stopped the diligence from Avignon to Nismes, at about a league from the former place. They made the four passengers which the diligence contained descend, and then helped themselves to a bag containing 700*fr.* after which they made off across the fields and thus escaped. A sum of 600*fr.* was in a box in the diligence, but luckily the thieves did not discover it.

CHLOROFORM.—The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 26th ult., gives the order issued by the Bavarian Government, on the 25th, respecting the use of chloroform during surgical operations. The application of this drug is henceforth to be confined solely to scientific and duly authorised physicians and surgeons; but, cups, country practitioners, surgeons, and dentists, who have not taken their degree, as well as midwives and unlicensed accoucheurs, are strictly prohibited from using it. The sale and purchase of chloroform are to be subject to the prescribed restrictions which apply to poisons and other injurious drugs.

FINE ARTS.

REMBRANDT'S GREAT SABRE PORTRAIT.

At the sale of the late Baron Verstolk's collection of Rembrandt's etchings in October last, our readers may recollect some of the choicest gems were purchased by the Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, for the Print Room of the British Museum. One of these very interesting acquisitions was the *Great Sabre Portrait*, which our draftsman and engraver have copied in *fac simile* in the annexed illustration, where every line is faithfully given.

Of this very fine work there are but four impressions known. One is in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, where it has been framed for many years, and shown as one of the most extraordinary curiosities of the Print Department. The second impression is in the Museum at Amsterdam; and the third was formerly in Lord Aylesford's collection, and is now the property of R. Holford, Esq.

The fourth Print is that lately purchased, by the British Museum, at Baron Verstolk's sale. This impression, the finest of the four, was bought, many years since, by Baron Denon, at Venice; it afterwards passed into Mr. T. Wilson's collection, which was purchased by Mr. Woodburn, who sold this Print to Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the Dutch Secretary of State, at whose sale it was bought for 1805 guilders, about £150, besides the auction duty of 7½ per cent.

This curious Print is, in this state, a nearly square plate, measuring 7 9-10 inches high, by 6 4-10 wide. It was afterwards cut into an oval, measuring 5 1-10 inches high, by 4 2-10 wide. Fine impressions, even in this state, are by no means common.

There were also bought from the above collection, for the British Museum, the following Etchings by Rembrandt:—"Six's Bridge," first state, unique; 199 guilders. The same Print, second state, very rare; 70 guilders. Landscape, with three cottages, first state, excessively rare, 369 guilders. "Ephraim Bonus," the Jewish physician, undoubtedly Rembrandt's finest work, and a matchless Print; in the first state, of which only three others are known; 1650 guilders.

Rembrandt was equally distinguished as an etcher and a painter. He is supposed to have acquired the taste for the concentration and unity of light and shade, which characterise his works, from the peculiar light he must have been accustomed to in early life, in his father's mill. His Etchings amount to nearly four hundred; they are dated from 1628 to 1661. "His best works," says a contemporary, "are greatly and deservedly prized, for they are inimitably fine, and possess the excellencies of the best paintings, even by his own hand, in a degree not equalled by the works of any other engraver."

BRITISH MUSEUM.
ADDITIONS TO THE PRINT ROOM.

We have the gratification to announce a very interesting purchase just made of Messrs. Smith, through whose hands the above Etchings passed. This new accession consists of two rare Prints by Faithorne—Cromwell, between two pillars; and Margaret Smith, a proof, of which there is only another—in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris. Next are 238 Prints and Drawings, by Rembrandt, from Lord Aylesford's Collection. There are, likewise, upwards of 500

English and Foreign Historical Portraits, including the most remarkable from the late Sir Masterman Sykes's Collection. Among the other items are two rare Prints by Marc Antonio, unfinished, and curious, as exhibiting the mode by which the old Engravers worked. The great merit of Marc Antonio lay in the correctness and beauty of his outline: so great is his excellence in this respect that it is believed that Raphael himself assisted him with his own hand on the copper. There are, too, a few Drawings and Prints by Hollar: one of them, a drawing, shows the interior of Westminster Hall, with the Courts of Law sitting. The amount of this very interesting purchase is £4200.

SUMMARY PENALTIES IN EGYPT.—There has recently been a great stir amongst the European residents of Cairo, owing to Mehemet Ali having taken upon himself to administer a severe bastinado to a Greek subject for some quarrel he had got into with a native woman on a trifling matter. On the Greek being brought up by the native authorities before the Pasha, his Highness being, no doubt, in ill-humour at the time, ordered the man to be bastinadoed forthwith. No less than 650 stripes were consequently administered, from the effects of which the man very nearly died. Owing to the recent misunderstanding between the Sultan and the Greek Government, there has been no authorised Greek Consul in Egypt for some time past to protect the interests of the Greeks; but there is no doubt that the Pasha will have to indemnify the Greek handsomely for his unjustifiable interference in ordering him to be bastinadoed, as in no case whatever has Mehemet Ali the right to interpose in matters regarding European subjects, who are under the jurisdiction of their respective Consuls.

GENERAL TAYLOR ON TEMPERANCE.—The Major-General of the United States army, having received a letter as to his views on total abstinence, says—"I am myself virtually an observer of the rule of total abstinence, and find my health and ability to endure hardships greatly increased thereby; but, though in my own person I observe this habit, yet, when used in moderation, I am not an opponent to the use of ardent spirits."

LITERATURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF TEA IN CHINA. By SAMUEL BALL, ESQ. Longman and Co.

By the Overland Mail, received on Tuesday last, we learn that the Bengal Government have just taken definitive steps for carrying out experiments in several parts of the Bengal Presidency, and in the north-west provinces, for the growth of tea on a large scale. A grant has been devoted to the undertaking, under the superintendence of Dr. Jamieson (nephew of Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh); and this gentleman has already chosen several localities in the hill countries west of the Jumna, and proceeded as far as Kangra, where a series of levels, on a plateau, varying in altitude from 3000 to 4000 feet, offer, it is stated, every probability for the successful cultivation of the plant. In aid of the experiment, the British authorities at Hong Kong have been requested to dispatch to India a number of Chinamen for the manufacture of the tea, and also seeds from the most celebrated districts.

The receipt of this intelligence almost on the day of publication of the above volume, considerably enhances the value and interest of the subject—the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China; but more especially the aiding of the cultivator in the several attempts which are now in progress for the cultivation of the tea tree, on an extended scale, in British India, and other parts of the world. Although only one chapter of Mr. Ball's volume is devoted to these experiments, its entire contents must be regarded as subsidiary to this branch of colonial industry and enterprise, for they consist of practical instructions for every branch of the growth and manipulation of the tea plant, as practised in China; as well as a commercial view of the proposed extension to our colonies.

Any work which treats of so essential a luxury, nay, so absolute a requisite, as tea is in the domestic economy of nearly every house in the empire, must be acceptable to a large class of readers. We have now used the fragrant leaf which "smokes as an infusion on our tables," for nearly two centuries; yet a large crop

The culture and gathering, of course, are detailed by Mr. Ball; from which we are sorry to find that no great attention is bestowed upon Teas intended for the European markets. Weather is important to the gathering of fine Teas; but Congou, which is the staple of our consumption, is sometimes gathered, with small branches at a time, in all weathers. The choicest Teas, on the contrary, are plucked leaf by leaf, sorted, and packed in small parcels, inscribed with mystical characters, denoting the flower the Tea resembles in odour, and sometimes the district it was grown in. The finest Tea, by the way, is entirely free from stalks; and scent is often a disguise for inferior qualities of Tea.

The leaves, when first gathered, have a rank vegetable taste and smell, and to get rid of this by evaporation, without injury to the aroma, is the great secret of tea curing. Mr. Ball regards this process as an incipient fermentation, such as takes place in hay, during which the requisite flavour is evolved. Of this care, Congou gets little: it is gathered and manipulated in indiscriminate haste for our market. The Bohea is sometimes gathered, dried, and roasted in a day.

Green and Black Tea are produced from the same plant, though the botanists were long at issue about this matter. The idea of Green Tea being dried upon copper is proved to be a popular fallacy, for the Tea would be flavoured and spoiled in the process: besides, the bloom can be given by harmless means. Dr. Lettsom, by the way, thought it was given by a vegetable process. Mr. Ball next describes an experiment by which he proved that Tea may be dried *black and green*, at once, in the same vessel, and over the same fire; he divided the pan, and the leaves on one side he kept in motion, and the other quiet; when the latter became black and the former green; thus proving the difference of colour to be not derived from any management of heat, but from manipulation, the heat being the same in both cases. At the same time, certain roguish Chinese glaze our Hyson's most unscrupulously; and it has been proved by chemical analysis that the Chinese Green Tea are artificially coloured, though not with indigo, as represented by the green tea merchants. We may add that Gunpowder tea is dried at the highest temperature, and Pekoe at the lowest; and the chemical cause of Black Tea is its loss of tannin, in its drying previous to roasting, an opinion supported by the recent testimony of Liebig. Again, Mr. Ball thinks there may be one species of tea plant, but several varieties, but that all botanical difference is destroyed in the course of packing.

In the concluding chapter, Mr. Ball treats of the introduction of the culture and manipulation of Tea into India. "The discovery of the Tea-Tree in Assam," says the author, "and the recent successful cultivation of the Chinese plant at Kamaon, in the upper provinces of India, encourage a well-grounded hope, that this valuable tree may soon be amerced among the useful products of our extensive Eastern possessions, and thus conduct to the comfort of the native inhabitants, as well as to the internal prosperity and commercial relations of the country. It is generally admitted that the natives of India have a decided predilection for Tea; and could this article be afforded at a sufficiently low price, little doubt is entertained that its consumption would rapidly spread over that immense peninsula; and when we consider the abstinence from animal food, which is imposed on the Hindoo by his religion, we cannot but think that the introduction and adoption of the Mongolian method of using tea in its broth-like form, mixed with butter and meal, would furnish not only a refreshing, but a somewhat substantial adjunct to his meagre dietary; while the leaf used as an infusion,—

the cups

That cheer, but not inebriate, would administer greatly to his comfort, health, and sobriety.

"If tea can be produced in India at no greater cost than in China, can it be doubted, that an extensive cultivation of it must be greatly instrumental in promoting, and even forcing, an opening to commercial intercourse with the whole extent of Central Asia, and which may not be so readily effected by other means? It would be easy to exchange our tea, woollens, and perhaps felt and calicos, for shawl-wool, horses, metals, and other articles, as well as for rhubarb and musk, which are already procured from Tibet by way of Canton.

"Nor does there appear much reason to doubt, that we may even compete with China in the British, European, and American markets, in the supply of tea suited to general consumption, if not in the highest flavoured teas."

Mr. Ball then examines the comparative value of labour in China and India; the comparative state of the Tea-trade during the existence of the East India Company's Charter, and the non-restrictive system now established in China. We quote a portion of the author's conclusions:—

"The quantity of Tea manufactured at Java from 1839 to 1844, exhibits an annual average of 218,000 lbs., so far as the contents of each package can be established. And Mr. Jacobson, the superintendent of the plantation, shows, by calculations grounded on the actual cost of cultivation, and manipulation, the fact that Tea may be shipped from that island at eight pence the pound. These statements are also appended to this chapter, and are minute and satisfactory in their details; and there can be no reason why Tea should not be produced in India at the same cost as at Java. Indeed, if Tea can be manipulated and packed in China at its seat of growth, for seven or eight pence the pound, as now shown, it may fairly be assumed, so far as the price of labour is concerned, that the same quality of Tea ought to be shipped from India at four or five pence the pound. Thus, it appears, from the habits and wants of the two people—Chinese and Hindoo—from the rate of wages in the two countries, and from actual experiments,—so far as these afford certainty of result in conjunction with concurrent testimony to the success of the cultivation of Tea at Java,—that India possesses an undoubted power of competing with China in the European and American markets in the cultivation of Tea."

The work closes with a hope that the Bengal Government will bestir themselves in the matter; and that this has been realised is shown by the intelligence quoted at the opening of this paper. The work contains much incidental curious information upon the varieties of Tea, the modes of its consumption, &c. It is illustrated with views of the Tea districts, and wood-cuts of the various stages of the manipulatory process, &c. In fine, it is, by many degrees, the most complete work yet published "On the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China."

THE BRITISH ANGLER'S MANUAL. By T. C. HOFLAND, ESQ. New Edition. By E. JESSE, ESQ. Bohn.

The author of this work was not only a practical angler, and a true lover of nature, but a landscape painter of great merit. Hence, his love of the country is evident in every page of the present volume. It has, besides, another recommendation: it is not written with the conventional affectation in which anglers love to revel; it has, perhaps, less of the coxcombry of "the gentle craft" than any book of the kind. The author died in 1842; and a relative has prefixed a memoir of his life, which appears to have been chequered with the cares and crosses almost inseparable from the career of genius. However, our business is rather with the book than its author; it is carefully written, but we fear not so carefully edited, if we are to judge by Mr. Jesse styling Mr. Chamberlain Clark Sir Richard Clark, in the notice of Cowley's house at Chertsey. The illustrations, upon steel and wood, are numerous and beautiful; they are mostly from pictures and drawings by Mr. Hofland. The book was originally published at a high price, but is now reduced in this respect.



FAC SIMILE OF THE GREAT SABRE PORTRAIT, THE CELEBRATED ETCHING BY REMBRANDT, JUST PURCHASED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

of errors and misconceptions as to the cultivation and manufacture of the plant remained to be uprooted; and, notwithstanding every work of the utilitarian class, so numerous in the last quarter of a century, has abounded with information upon the subject, there remained to be answered the question "In what consists the difference between black and green Teas?"

Our readers must not, however, expect to find in this work the social history of the tea plant, the records of its introduction, its consumption, or any of the domestic curiosities of the subject. On the contrary, Mr. Ball's immediate aim is utility rather than amusement; though the general reader will find, in this volume, a variety of interesting information, not of that cut and dried sort which the familiarity of the topic might lead one to expect, but corrective of much misinformation, and altogether welcome to a very large class.

The fitness of the author of this work for his labour consists of experience gathered in his late office of Inspector of Teas to the East India Company in China. At Canton, Mr. Ball noted the processes of the manipulation of Tea from conversations with growers and manipulators from the Tea districts; from written documents furnished by Chinese; from published works in the same language; and from correspondence with a Spanish missionary long resident in the province of Fokien, the Bohea country. For several years, however, Mr. Ball's materials lay fallow; but, in 1839, the Assam Tea experiments revived the interest of the subject; then came Liebig's Chemistry of Agriculture, which has assisted Mr. Ball to work out a theory concerning black Tea; and, lastly, Mr. Jacobson's Handbook on the cultivation of Tea at Java, which has enabled our author to bring his labours to a close, in the volume before us. With these exceptions, he has only quoted original sources; but he respectfully notices Dr. Lettsom's excellent pamphlet on the Tea Plant, and the able chapters on the subject in Dr. Royle's work on the "Botany of the Himalayan Mountains," and in his "Précise Description of India."

Mr. Ball's volume comprises thirteen chapters of facts, as closely packed as a chest of the finest Congou. It commences with the early history of the Tea Plant, which appears to have been used for fifteen centuries past in China, where it is now the drink of all classes. It grows over the vast space of twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and thirty degrees of longitude; so that it is subject to great variations of heat and cold, and other differences of climate. In Java it grows in the mountains, at from 3000 to 4500 feet above the sea, where it is very finely powdered; but it deteriorates in lower districts. Hence, there would appear something to fear from climate in our colonial attempts at cultivation; indeed, we have always understood the great difficulty to lie in the manipulation.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

A FALLING OFF AT PARIS.

As to the restaurants, cafés, and rôtisseurs, the falling off was lamentable. The Café de Virginie, in the Rue de la Paix, formerly so crowded between nine and twelve, and five and seven, with English, was deserted and abandoned by them; and you might find the *Galignani* newspaper, generally so much in request, for eleven hours out of the twelve unoccupied and unspoken. So it was, in a lesser degree, at the Café Anglaise on the Boulevards. The matinée entrees, steaks, and kidneys, *au vin de Champagne*, were no longer called for in such quantity; and one stout gentleman, known to the waiters by the name of Nuits—for he always drank a bottle of that particular Burgundy wine for breakfast, and who was called by the cook, in his way somewhat of a classicist, alternately Nuits and Erebis—and who had been an *habitué* of the house since the days when the Vicomte St. Crisp, in 1830, played his pranks of beginning dinner there with a basin of skim milk,—was also (saddest tale of all!) found missing after what the Parisians call *la saison des eaux*. In wine alone this wealthy man used to spend at least 3000 francs, or £120 a-year at the Café Anglaise; and though few of his countrymen knew him, it has since transpired that he was a retired civil servant who lost the greatest part of a large fortune by the failure of two Indian houses. Poor fellow! he is now doomed to the obscurity of an English provincial town, and forced to drink Bass's beer instead of Beaume, and Charrington's XX instead of Chateau Margaux.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

FOSSIL CONUNDRUM.

Why is the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (See *Penny Cyclopædia*, Vol. 17, for you will never understand what it is without) like a tailor? Because it is a beast with a bill (which everybody will understand at once).—*Man in the Moon*.

NEWTON'S DILEMMA.

It has been noticed as a very unaccountable circumstance, that Newton never made any important addition to scientific discovery after he had completed his forty-fifth year; though he lived to be eighty-four, and had therefore got beyond the period at which the poet's apostrophe, “*O Vir be-eighty*,” might have been addressed to him. He was exceedingly fond of tobacco, and it is believed that he felt more at home in his astronomical reflections when he could envelop himself in a cloud of his own blowing. The old saying, that “There is no smoke without fire,” received an apt confirmation from the fact that Newton was scarcely ever without a pipe in his mouth during the most brilliant and blazing period of his genius.—*Comic History of England*,

THE CUP OF PATIENCE.

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks—for it kills the giant Despair. And sweet it is to think there is no beggar so beggared who may not entertain his cup-bearer. Beautiful Hebes—dove-eyed, and clothed in woven light!—who, unseen, minister to the widow and fatherless; who fill the strengthening cup for stumbling want; who glide through prison-bars, and, solacing the patriot with the draught, put hopeful music even in the clanking of his chains! Delicious drink! And there have been men, who, thinking so, have got so drunk upon patience, that the sweet intoxication has endured for their lives. Unlike the vinous drunkard, the knocks and bumps they suffer in the tipping they never feel. Therefore, doubly beautiful is the cup of patience, or there is no remorseful morrow at the bottom.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*.

A SCENE IN CHAMBERS.

Was there ever such a sight! There stood a greasy gridiron, side by side with at least a dozen dirty, stale tobacco pipes. Here was a grubby tin saucerpan, with a blacking bottle inside it. In one corner was a pile of dirty plates and dishes, and just over them, I should say, a pound of kitchen candles. In another corner was a trumpery Bachelor's Comfort, indeed I guaranteed to boil a quart of water with a bundle of firewood, in less than five minutes. And on the shelf, just above it, stood a tin “*Multum in Parvo*,” which was warranted to cook a steak, or an egg, steam potatoes, or boil water for shaving, with a spoonful or two of any spirits, British brandy excepted. On the top shelf, all among the black lead and Bath brick stood three unwashed tea cups, and the knives and forks; whilst at the bottom there were, I should say, about half a peck of coals, and about a dozen potatoes, but they were so grimy, that really it required a practised eye to tell, at first sight, whether the potatoes were really kidneys or the best lord-mayors.—*Whom to Marry, and How to get Married*.

CARVER OVERTAKEN BY DOMBEEY.

All this time the people on the stairs were ringing at the bell, and knocking with their hands and feet. He was not a coward; but these sounds; what had gone before; the strangeness of the place, which had confused him, even in his return from the hall; the frustration of his schemes (for, strange to say, he would have been much bolder, if they had succeeded); the unseasonable time; the recollection of having no one near to whom he could appeal for any friendly office; above all, the sudden sense, which made even his heart beat like lead, that the man whose confidence he had outraged, and whom he had so treacherously deceived, was there to recognise and challenge him with his mask plucked off his face; struck a panic through him. He tried the door in which the veil was shut, but couldn't force it. He opened one of the windows, and looked down through the lattice of the blind, into the court-yard; but it was a high leap, and the stones were pitiless. The ringing and knocking still continued—his panic too—he went back to the door in the bedchamber, and with some new efforts, each more stubborn than the last, wrenched it open. Seeing the little staircase not far off, and feeling the night-air coming up, he stole back for his hat and coat, made the door as secure after him as he could, crept down lamp in hand, extinguished it on seeing the street, and having put it in a corner, went out where the stars were shining.—*Dombey and Son*.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

He who has never dedicated an entire holiday to play in it the part of wandering Telemachus with a child for his Mentor—tracking, with docile feet, at the caprice of his guide, a labyrinthine career from street to street, and from shop to shop—defraying, as well as he can, a wilderness of miscellaneous estimates from an inexhaustible half-sovereign—distending with a museum of purchases all the pockets of his garments, from which protrude the mouths of tin-trumpets, and the snouts of barking dogs, and the tails of elastic frogs, and the extremities of Noah's ark, as the horns of a goat have been seen to decorate the jaws of a gorged boa-constrictor;—steering so freighted deviously homewards, with the consciousness that his identity has been long ago engulfed in his resemblance to a carrier's waggon—surrendering gradually the cargo to the rapsine of a little nation of “young barbarians all at play,” and, ultimately losing all recollection of everything in the whirlwind of shouts of admiration, and screams of envy—he who has never done all this, and never felt the keenest interest while he was doing it, has failed to study so as to decipher a pregnant page in the diaries of life and character. We cannot unriddle even our axioms to him. Out of the toys comes the passion, the reflection, the action which signify the child to be so infinitely above the beasts that perish; out of the child comes the man who may sway empires. These holidays of children, so full always of animation, yet such constant repetitions one of another, are they not like the pyramids of Nine? Centuries make no change on them. But who has quite dug out the meaning which they keep embalmed?—From a sparkling paper on Christmas Books, in the *North British Review*, No. 16.

THE “NATIONAL DEFENCE EPIDEMIC.”

There is one reflection consequent on this movement respecting the means and material of war. We are entered on the thirty-third year of European peace. During that long period, we must have expended four to five hundred millions sterling on the means of warfare. The opportunity of teaching peace and pacific opinions to all our neighbours has been open, and has been neglected. In that neglect the present movement and the future danger, whatever that may be, have their origin. One per cent., or one-half per cent., of the war outlay expended in teaching peace, would, were now, have rendered war impossible amongst European nations. Mr. Cobden argues, that in making progress with free-trade opinions, he and his friends have been raising a barrier against war. They, undoubtedly, have rendered war more difficult; but the barrier is principally on one side. When they teach European nations to adopt our present principles of trade, they will interpose an obstacle to war that even the most sanguinary will respect. Those who teach the propriety of peace, and the impropriety or wickedness of war, are in a similar position. They cannot secure peace by promulgating their opinions in one nation alone. Commerce can prosper only by consent of two or more parties. Peace can exist and be maintained only by a similar concurrence. One state may destroy trade or kindle war, but one state alone can neither increase commercial, nor maintain pacific relations.—*Tait's Magazine*.

END OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

Such was the state of the people and the country at this period, that we cannot be sorry to get out of their company, though it is not without some regret that we bid farewell for a time to our History. In the course of this work we have rowed in the same galley with Caesar, stood up to our ankles in sea-water with Canute, run after the Mussulman's daughter with Gilbert Beckett, wielded a battle-axe with Richard on the field of Bosworth, smoked a pipe and eaten a pototoe with Sir Walter Raleigh, danced with Sir Christopher Hatton on Clerkenwell Green, and sailed round the bay that bears his name with honest Bill Baffin; all these advantages have we enjoyed in imagination, that *beau ideal* of a railway, with nothing to pay and no fear of accidents.—*Comic History of England*.

GAUNT HOUSE.

All the world knows that Lord Steyne's town palace stands in Gaunt-square. Peering over the railings, and through the black trees in the garden of the square, you see a few miserable governesses with wan-faced pupils wandering round and round it, and round the dreary grass-plot, in the centre of which rises the statue of Lord Gaunt, who fought at Minden, in a three-tailed wig, and otherwise habited like a Roman Emperor. Gaunt House occupies nearly a side of the square. The remaining three sides are composed of mansions that have passed away into dowagerism—tall, dark houses, with window-frames of stone, or picked out of a lighter red. Little light seems to be behind those lean, comfortless casements now; and hospitality to have passed away from those doors as much as the laced lacquers and link-boys of old times, who used to put out their torches in the blank iron extinguishers that still flank the lamps over the steps. Brass plates have penetrated into the square—Doctors, the Diddlesex Bank Western Branch—the English and European Reunion, &c.—it has a dreary look—nor is my Lord Steyne's palace less dreary. All I have ever seen of it is the vast wall in front, with the rustic columns at the great gate, through which an old porter peers sometimes with a fat and gloomy red face—and over the wall the garret and bed-room windows, and the chimneys, out of which there seldom comes any smoke now. For the present Lord Steyne lives at Naples, preferring the view of the Bay and Capri and Vesuvius, to the dreary aspect of the wall in Gaunt-square.—*Vanity Fair*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. P. N.”—“A.” is, of course, compelled to take the adverse Kt under the circumstances mentioned.

“Mickey Free,” “Sigma.”—The solution of the beautiful Enigma No. 258 shall be given next week, unless in the meantime you hit upon it.

“Novice.”—You are not compelled to move your King when checked, if you can either take the checking piece, or interpose a man of your own.

“A. D.”—Ghent.—You have failed to solve No. 209. See our solution in the paper of Jan. 29.

“Anti-Woodstockiensis.”—We have never to our knowledge inserted any “Problems” of the party mentioned. What are we to understand by the jumble of moves you have sent as a “Problem”? You appear to have confounded that word with the word “solution”; but, even in the latter sense, the moves you describe are utterly unintelligible.

“C. H.”—It is the famous “Indian Problem,” from the wrapper of the “Chess-Player's Chronicle,” solvable thus:—1. B to Q. B sq; 2. K to Kt sq; 3. R to Q. 2d; 4. R to Q. 4th, double ch and mate.

“H. H. W.”—A player, taking hold of an adversary's man, can be compelled to capture it, if he has anything to take with.

“Carous.”—In similar positions to that given, the King can never take the checking piece.

“F. W. P.”—“H. S.”—The annual subscription to the “Chess Player's Chronicle,” if the numbers are received by post, free, is one guinea. It can, however, be obtained through any country bookseller, without the expence of postage. For back volumes and numbers you should apply to Hastings, of Carey-street.

“Argus.”—The games and problems in the “Illustrated London News,” are obtained expressly for that paper, and cannot be procured in any other publication.

“G. P.”—Too easy. There is an error, also, in the solution.

“C. J. B.”—Cannot what be done in three moves? You send a solution without saying what problem it refers to.

“C. E. R.”—Wadham College.—They shall soon be reported.

“Xadrez.”—With a Black Bishop at Black's K B's 4th, it is impossible to solve No. 202, as you suggest—since, when Black takes the Rook, he discovers (ch) on White's King.

“W. E.”—Sherborne.—We should really be greatly obliged to Correspondents like “E. W.”, if, before they venture to pronounce an ex cathedra judgment as to this move in a game being bad, or that Problem incorrect, they would re-examine the point once more before appealing to us. It is too much to be continually subject to the trouble of finding out and wading through long games, or setting up by-gone Problems, merely to gratify some silly crotchet of a tyro, who, because he is incapable of appreciating the play, believes it wrong. No. 210 is perfectly sound; and your suggestion of its being practicable in three moves is childish.

“Admirer.”—Herr Kling is a Professor of Music. His address, we believe, is Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-square. He has never published a collection of his masterly Problems, but we hope he will be induced to do so some day.

“C. W. R.”—No. 267 is quite correct. Try it once more.

“W. P.”—What is the meaning of a diagram and solution with these initials attached? Is it sent for examination? Perhaps an accompanying note has been mislaid.

“F. H.”—“Censor.”—The match by correspondence between the London and Amsterdam Chess Club, has not yet begun. We shall give due notice of its commencement.

“G. S. L.”—1.—The “Chess Player's Hand-book” is published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent Garden. 2.—Mr. Horwitz is an artist. 3.—Mr. Cochrane is in Bombay. 4.—We do not know.

Solutions by “Soprattica,” “M.P.”, “C. T. V.”, “Mickey Free,” “Will,” “T. R.”, “Cohont,” “Sigma,” “W. P. N.”, “Argus,” “C. W. C.”, “A. Z. B. Y.”, “W. G. C.”, “Eva,” “Miles,” “G. P.”, “N. C. V.”, “Woodstockiensis,” “A. L. M.”, “A. D. A.”, and “P. S.” are correct. Those by “E. E. D.”, “F. P.”, and “S. W.” are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 210.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

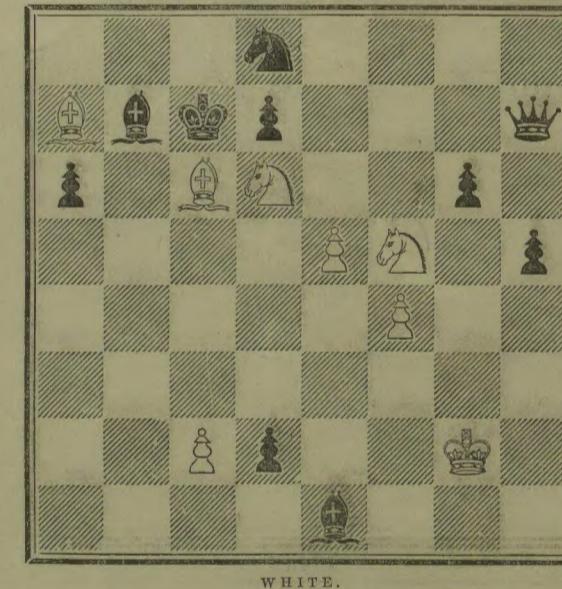
1. P takes P (ch) K to Kt 4th 4. R takes P (ch) B takes R
2. R to Kt 5th P to KB 8th (best) 5. P to K B 4th (ch)—Mate.

PROBLEM, NO. 211.

By Mr. Mc. G.—Y.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following Game is from the unpublished collection played between Messrs. Harrwitz and S.—s, to which we have so often been indebted.

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.—s.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.—s.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 13. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
2. Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d 14. Q to her B sq Q to K 5th
3. K B to Q Kt 5th Kt to B 3d 15. Q to K 3d Q R to K sq
4. P to Q 3d (a) K B to Q B 4th 16. P to K R 3d Q B to Q 2d (d)
5. Castles Q to K 2d 17. Q R to Q sq P to K 4th
6. Q B to K 3d B takes B 18. P to K 5th P to K 4th
7. P takes B Q to Q 4th (b) 19. K to Kt sq P to K 5th
8. B takes Kt Q P takes P (ch) 20. Q to K 2d P to K 5th
9. K to R sq Q takes B 21. Q K to Kt 4th Q B to KB 4th (e)
10. Kt takes K P Castles 22. K R takes P Q B takes Kt
11. Q K to B 3d Q to Kt 4th 23. R takes B (f) And Black surrenders.

(a) Q to K 2d is, according to the new “Hand-book,” the best move at this point. If, then Black reply with 4. K to B 4th, the subjoined variation will probably follow:

4. Q to K 2d K to B 4th 7. Kt to Q 3d B to Q Kt 3d

5. B takes Kt Q P takes B 8. P to K B 3d

6. Kt takes K P Q to her 5th

followed presently by P to Q B 3d and K Kt to K B 2d, which gives a well-opened game to White.

(b) K to Kt 5th, and then Q to her B 4th, would have been better play, we believe.

(c) Kt to K 4th seems preferable. Black, however, gets an attacking position by the present play.

(d) Was this necessary? It looks like lost time. Why not at once have thrown forward the K B P?

(e) This is quite beyond our fathoming. By taking the K R P, or playing P to K B 6th, Black appears to have a winning position.

(f) The adversary's error in his last move leaves White an easy victory.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 269.—By C. R. L.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

K at his 4th K at his Kt sq Kt at K B 5th Ps at K R 2d, K 2d,
R at K R sq and Q* at her sq R at K R 5th, K 6th, Q 5th, and Q B
sq R at K R 6th B at Kt sq Q 3d, Q B 5th, and 3d

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 270.—By an Amateur.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

K at his R 4th K at his R 4th Kt at K B 5th Ps at K R 6th, K 2d,
R at K R 7th P at K R 3d 7th, and K 4th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 271.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

K at his Kt 2d Q at Q sq Ps at K R 5th, K B 5th, and Q 5th, and Q B
Q at K R 3d B at K R 8th B 3d, K 2d, and B 5th

White to play, and mate in five moves

IRELAND.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It came out on a trial at Nenagh last week that the yearly rental of the Henry estate, in Tipperary, belonging to a nephew of the Duke of Leinster, was £5346 16s. 10d., and that there had accrued upon it, up to last November, arrears to the almost incredible extent of £15,401 14s. 7d.

The largest forest set apart for red-deer which exists in Scotland is the forest of Athol, where 100,000 English acres are given up to them.

The extensive old flax mill in Whitcabbey, near Belfast, the property of Wm. Cowan and Co., has been destroyed by fire. A very serious loss has been incurred. The concern was insured for £12,000.

Upwards of forty persons who lately attended a Methodist Missionary *Soin* in Ballycastle (north of Ireland), were immediately after seized with typhus fever, and several have died.

In Carr-street, in the town of Ipswich, machines are now at work knitting stockings by steam. The work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stocking in three hours.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is said, expressed his anxious desire to take part in Dr. Hampden's Consecration, and his regret that the state of his health renders it difficult to fix a day. This sentiment is said to have been conveyed in a letter from the Primate to Dr. Hampden.

The whole of the notes of the St. Albans and Herts Bank, in circulation at the time of its stoppage on the 2nd December last, were paid in full on Saturday the 22nd inst. and succeeding days.

The officers and company of the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, have commenced a subscription on behalf of the destitute widows and orphans of those lost in the wreck of the *Avenger*, by appropriating a day's pay for their relief.

John Huddlestane, Esq., of Liverpool, has presented to the trustees of the Blue Coat Hospital property valued at £5000. He has also presented a donation of £100 to the Liverpool Dispensaries, in addition to his former benefactions to those institutions.

The *Lancaster Guardian* mentions that fewer salmon have been seen this year to ascend the river Lune for the purpose of spawning, than any one ever remembers.

The French Court have gone into mourning for twenty-one days on the occasion of the death of the King of Denmark.

It is officially announced that the Countess Montijo, former Camerata Mayor of Queen Isabella, had arrived at the Tuilleries, and been attached to the person of the Duchess de Montpensier.

The Seine was frozen over, at Paris, on Friday (last week), and the ice was so strong that several persons crossed the river on it at more than one point. A thaw, however, set in on Saturday morning.

General Zuccoli, one of the bravest officers of the Imperial Army, who fought in Spain from 1808 to 1811, and was compromised in the conspiracy of Menotti, at Modena, after 1830, still groans in the dungeons of Austria, *in carcere duro*. General Zuccoli is 70 years of age, and covered with honourable wounds.

The Right Honourable Frederick Shaw has resigned his parliamentary seat for the University of Dublin, on account of ill-health.

The trial of Mr. Gutteridge, for libelling the Bishop of Manchester, will take place at the Warwick Assizes, in the month of March.

A preliminary meeting has been held at the house of Mr. Cox, optician, Holborn, for the purpose of promoting a subscription, with a view of presenting a testimonial to Mr. George Robert Cruikshank, the distinguished artist.

The Welsh Commissioners report that the only teacher of navigation at Carnarvon is an old woman.

It is stated from Frankfort that the failure of the house of Plitt and Co., of St. Petersburg, is severely felt in that city. The principal creditors reside there, and among them is one for 2,050,000f., and another for 1,040,000f.

The Right Hon. William Yates Peel, who is suffering from indisposition, is about to leave Bagington Hall for Brighton, with a view to the restoration of his health.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw Lefevre and family, arrived in Eaton-square on Tuesday evening, from Hickfield-place, Hants.

The typhus fever continues to make most fearful progress in the rural communes of Belgium; and, in some places, the fear of contagion is breaking the most sacred of ties; it is with the greatest difficulty that any person can be found to attend on the sick.

The London deliveries of tea last week were 557,100lb., being still a large quantity, though somewhat less than in the preceding week.

On Tuesday, at a Court of Directors held at the East India-house, the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Oxford protest against the recent attempted agitation on Dr. Hampden's elevation to the See of Hereford, copies of which, with the signatures attached, have been received by the Members of Her Majesty's Government, is signed by 371 members of Convocation, and between 500 and 600 non-members.

Mr. Todhunter, the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, is the son of a Dissenting Minister, and is understood to be himself a Dissenter.

Among the few vessels arrived from foreign ports within these two or three days has been the ship *John Bright*, from the Mauritius, which has brought ten boxes of specie, consigned to order, being the second arrival of the kind from the Isle of France within a short period.

The Government intend to make the defences of Plymouth town and dockyard still more effective.

A new Market-house at Blackburn was formally opened on Friday last.

Another fire occurred on Sunday morning at the cotton factory of Messrs. Binns and Dean, Dukensfield. Property to a large amount was destroyed.

Two of the guards upon the Eastern Counties Railway were nearly frozen to death during the night in the late very severe weather.

The lodgments in the savings' banks of Paris on the 30th and 31st ult. amounted to 821,671f., and the withdrawals to 678,218f.

It is stated that Sir Stratford Canning, who has just arrived in Paris from Berne, is to have another conference with M. Guizot on the affairs of Switzerland.

It was stated at the Recal Association on Monday, that Mr. D. O'Connell intends to resign the representation of Waterford. His pecuniary circumstances, it appears, do not permit him to continue in Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Earl of Aberdeen's second son, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, one of his Grace's domestic chaplains.

It has been remarked that May, June, and July, are the months in which most suicides are committed in France.

The *Nation* states that in Ireland, in 1846, there were 175 wet and 190 dry days; while, in 1847, there were 177 wet and 188 dry days.

On Tuesday, four inquests were held at the London Hospital, on the bodies of children who had died in that institution from injuries received by their clothes catching fire.

The celebrated Jesuit, Padre Ryllo, and the six companions who lately accompanied him from Malta, on a mission to Nubia, for the purpose of conversion, while pursuing their way to Abyssinia, were all murdered by the natives, who were no doubt attracted by the quantity of luggage they carried with them.

The English doctor at Jerusalem, on entering the mosque of Omar to administer to a sick person lately, was attacked by three black slaves, who were returning from their prayers, and most severely beaten.

The cholera is not on the increase at Damascus, and the cases that have hitherto occurred are only of a slight nature.

The statement that Archbishop M'Hale had not paid his poor's-rate, has been publicly contradicted by the Guardians of the Tuan Union. That payment, as well as others, did not appear on the books, because the late collector, Mr. Cally, had not made an entry of them previous to his death from fever.

The official recognition by the Prussian Government of the "new Christian Congregation," as a recognised religious sect, was received by the heads of the new reformation at Magdeburg on the 25th ult.

Since the new press-law came into operation in Bavaria most of the prohibitions against foreign journals have been abolished.

The Committee of the States of Prussia, at its sitting on the 25th ult., on the Penal Code, came to a resolution in favour of the abolition of the penalty of confiscation of property.

The inquest respecting the death of Markland, the engine-driver, who was killed on the occasion of the collision upon the South Western Railway near Woking, on the 11th ult., was resumed on Tuesday and again adjourned.

The garrison of Montreal, a little town five miles from Palermo, has, during the present insurrection, surrendered to a body of armed Benedictines.

It is stated that the leading railway companies are about to follow the recent announcement of the Bank of England, by reducing the rate of interest allowed on their debentures to four per cent.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Edward Harrop Grove, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Digby.

Two children (twins), three years and nine months old, the sons of John Ryan, a dyer, and living in School-close, Leeds, died suddenly a few days since from the effects of morphia, which had been sold to the mother by a neighbouring druggist's assistant for worm powders.

PARIS FASHIONS.

WINTER Fashions are entirely out in Paris; the very hard frost of these last days have determined ladies to cover their dresses with furs; and the velvets and satins, in dark shades, have totally replaced light-coloured silks, only employed at present for evening parties. The Engraving of this day represents ladies in their walking-dresses. Black velvet bonnet, lined with pink terry velvet with an *oiseau de paradis* fixed over, or a long black feather, falling on the side. Mantle and muff of handsome *ermine*. Gown in dark blue terry velvet (*velours épingle*). The hair is dressed *à la Seigné*. The other lady is attired with a pink terry velvet bonnet, lined with white satin; a frill of pink blond ornaments the upper part of the bonnet. Mantle in black velvet, embroidered all round with *soutache*, and trimmed with a large Spanish fringe; the mantle is lined with a light pink satin, stitched across. This new shape is most becoming to the figure. Muff in sable; gown in dark grey *reps*. These gowns are worn very long, to cover the feet. Boots in black velvet.

The nurse wears a handsome cap, *à la Canchoise*, all trimmed with *dentelles de Caen*; a gown of coarse cloth, striped violet and white. Black velvet ribbon and a gold cross encircle the neck. White apron, with plaits gathered around the waist.

The baby has a long blue satin frock, trimmed with swan. Bonnet in white velvet, blue feathers, and a veil thrown over.

Black coats, velvet waistcoats, for evening parties, are generally worn, and are only slightly altered in their shape. Over the coat gentlemen wear a *surtout* in cloth of fine hazel; it must be very long and large waisted, and the skirt adapted with very little fulness. The sleeves easy, and without facings.

For evening, gentlemen wear *cabans* lined with Scotch flannels. These *cabans* bear very well a capucine, and are then very comfortable.

PIANO CHAIR, EMBROIDERED IN TAPESTRY AND GOT UP IN ROSEWOOD.

Fashions are not merely connected with ladies' dresses, but they include all the novelties concerning the furniture and comforts of home. French style is particularly known for the exquisite taste and elegance which adorns houses in Paris; the greatest luxuries are spread through state apartments, and the most valuable delicacies surround ladies in their *boudoir*; that small, comfortable, snug room in which friends generally meet to exchange those conversations so very sparkling with wit. There, in the enjoyment of a bright fire and the comforts of a *causeuse*, all news of Court and town are sketched; all events,—must we say all scandal—are reported, every secret betrayed. Probably, a few directions from time to time on the French *amenagements* will please our fair subscribers as well as our toilet novelties.

We have engraved is the sketch of a Piano Chair, embroidered in tapestry, and got up in carved rosewood. For a long time, stools have been used for piano, but now that comfort for every hour of life, either study or pleasure, is become



PIANO-CHAIR, WITH TAPESTRY.

COLLAR.

Embroidery has, in general, great attractions for ladies; they complete, so perfectly well, a morning toilet; the wearing of them is so lady-like that their fashion will never go out. At different periods they endeavoured to do without them, but the well-informed ladies always wore *Lingeries*, which partake of real elegance, and are the foundation of all dresses. The only objection that can be made to them is their high price, and the difficulty to procure them, except in the first-rate houses in London. But embroidery is such a pleasant work to do that all ladies and young ladies may willingly engage their leisure on them. We this day engrave a most charming pattern

for embroidery, and we will engrave a most charming pattern for embroidery.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

embroidering the three groups of the paper-rack on a single piece, a very pretty screen can be made.

ERRATA.—In the knitted cap of Jan. 22, for every time that it is written, Slip 1, knit two together, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit—correct it, for it ought to be, Slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Mademoiselle Fuoco appeared on Thursday evening in a new ballet divertissement.

ment, entitled "L'Invitation à la Fête"—an agreeable entertainment, composed by Mr. Barnett, and aided by some very light and attractive music by M. Maretzki. The divertissement was produced some evenings ago, but had not the benefit of Mlle. Fuoco's aid until Thursday evening. Her reception must have been very gratifying; and her performance of a *pas de deux* with a M. Tavostowski—or "Mr. Tavistock," as a little spectator near us pronounced his name—and a *pas de genre*, entitled "La Rondeja," was loudly applauded. The latter dance was generally encored, but a feeling of mercy for the *danses* allowed her to escape with a graceful curtsey. "The Marriage of Figaro" is announced for this evening, when Miss Miran will appear as the *Page*.

PRINCESS.

The engagement of Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport appears to have been a judicious one, as regards the interests of this establishment. On each night of their performance the theatre has been well attended, and the success of the Pantomime has caused it to be completely filled at half-price. On Wednesday evening we chanced to be present at the representation of "The Hunchback," and were well pleased at its performance. Mrs. Mowatt's *Julia* is a graceful and well-conceived interpretation of the character. In the scene with *Clifford* (Mr. Davenport) her acting made a great impression on the audience, well seconded as she was by the gentleman. Mr. Compton's *Modus* was, as may be expected, admirable; and Mr. Cooper, as *Master Walter*, certainly appeared to greater advantage than we have seen him for some time. Miss Emmeline Montague played *Helen* with very agreeable gaiety.

There can be no mistake about the excellence of the Pantomime, which continues to go with roars of laughter. The company play capitally together; and Mr. Flexmore is the King of Clowns. We never saw so much comical meaning conveyed by Pantomime.

A new drama, in three acts, is in preparation; in which Madame Anna Thillon will sustain a principal character.

OLYMPIC.

We question the judgment of Mr. Gustavus Brooke, after his success in *Othello*, in making *Sir Giles Overreach* his second character in London. True it is, that many circumstances behind the curtain, with which we are unacquainted, may have led to this determination on his part; but, despite all professional inconveniences, we would rather have seen him in any other "trial" part, than that of the hero of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," produced at this house on Monday evening. The character in itself is an exceedingly hazardous one, as regards the reputation of any actor not firmly established; indeed, Edmund Kean alone, in our own recollection, made an extraordinary effect in it: and the entire play is somewhat wearying, as well as ungenial; all the striking interest being kept back until the fifth act, and that arising from circumstances with which audiences of the present day have little sympathy.

We do not mean by this, however, to decry Mr. Brooke's performance; we are only sorry that he did not choose some other more generally effective character; for there is no denying the fact that, even amongst his warmest admirers—and there were many in the house—the feeling was one rather of self-deceiving congratulation than triumph, when the play was over. That he is a great actor we have already given our opinion; we may also prophecy that he is destined to take the first position on our stage, if he has not already gained it; but, we repeat, that we are sorry he did not follow up the success achieved in his first part, by some other in which his peculiar excellencies could have appeared to the best advantage. The chief points made, with one or two exceptions, depended more upon the interest of the dramatic situation than any great exhibition of passion or nature, except in the third act. And there the speech to the daughter, commencing—

"Virgin me no virgins!
I must have you lose that name, or you lose me,"

was so admirably given, as to draw down a loud and spontaneous burst of applause from every part of the house. The acting of Mr. Brooke, throughout the fifth act also, was of the highest order; and we doubt whether a more exquisite physical delineation than that of *Sir Giles's* frenzied fall and death, has ever been witnessed. Every working of his face—seen, apart from the colour required in *Othello*, for the first time—was a careful study; and his impotent rage, his choking utterance, and wild defiance, were conceived and given with inimitable and almost frightful truth. In this scene the feelings of the audience were wrought up to the highest degree of enthusiasm; and after he had been carried off, it was only with an ill-grace that they heard the rest of the play, which, by the way, it has ever struck us might be omitted with effect, bringing down the curtain upon the death of *Sir Giles*.

We cannot speak in very satisfactory terms of the general performance of the play. Mr. Brooke certainly labours, as we have before stated, under the disadvantage of acting with a somewhat inefficient company. Of those who played with him, Mr. Holl, as *Wellborn*, and Mrs. Brougham, as *Lady Allworth*, are certainly entitled to the chief praise. Mr. Davidge's *Marrall* was an unequal performance—excellent at times, and then losing sight of all individuality, and apparently playing an entirely different part. These faults may, however, be improved on succeeding representations. Mr. Conquest, who played *Justice Greedy*, lacked the unctuous anxiety of the gourmand for the welfare of the kitchen. A Miss Hill, whose name we do not remember to have seen before, appeared as *Margaret*. She spoke with propriety, and was careful and perfect, but her voice is against her.

Mr. Brooke was loudly recalled at the fall of the curtain, and received with a tumult of approbation. The house was completely filled; and the great number of literary men and critics present showed the interest that is felt at present in his performance.

A Miss Glyn, who made her *début* here last week as a pupil of Mr. Charles Kemble, in *Lady Macbeth*, failed completely. It is said that a Manchester audience had already pronounced a verdict upon her incapacity. The acting of the tragedy, altogether, was unsatisfactory—Mr. Brooke having refused, and we think very properly, to play in it with an unrecognised actress.



MARRALL.

WELLBORN.

LADY ALLWORTH.

SIR GILES.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."—SCENE THE LAST AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MACGREGOR, M.P.

MR. MACGREGOR is most fitly elected for the great commercial city of Glasgow. He has had more influence on the commercial policy of the



MR. MACGREGOR, M.P. FOR GLASGOW.

last seven years than many of those who occupy greater political reputations. Mr. Macgregor is the son of David Macgregor, of Drynie, Ross-shire, and is nearly related to the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the well-known traveller and discoverer. Mr. Macgregor was born at Stornaway, Ross-shire, in 1797. Like many of our most able and useful public men, Mr. Macgregor has been the architect of his own fortune. Having had occasion, in the prosecution of his private affairs, to travel much in British America, he acquired a great deal of information regarding the capabilities and leading interests of our possessions in that part of the world. This led to his being engaged to arrange with the Board of Trade several important colonial acts, and afterwards, in 1833, to his publishing, under the title of "British America," a work in two volumes, in which the result of his investigations and observations were set forth. So highly was the service prized which he had rendered by his researches to British North America, that these volumes were, by command, dedicated to William IV., "the only British Monarch that had ever visited that part of the empire." In 1832, Mr. Macgregor went on a mission to the Netherlands, which, though interrupted by the siege of Antwerp, ended in a treaty with Holland, which he drew up. In 1833 he was publicly employed in France. In the following year he went to Germany, and prevented a contemplated increase of duties. In 1835 and 1836 he was British Commissioner to the Court of Bavaria, at the time the Congress of the German Union was held there. During the years 1837 and 1838 he was British Commissioner at the Court of Vienna, and negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with Austria still in force. By this treaty, he obtained a removal of prohibitions and a diminution of duties on most articles of British manufacture and colonial produce. In 1839 he was joint Commissioner with Mr. Labouchere at Paris in obtaining a reduction of French duties on British goods; and in August of that year was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Naples. Having obtained an abolition of the sulphur monopoly, and returned to this country in 1839, he was called to the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade, where he has been ever since. His "Commercial Statistics" is a valuable and stupendous work, embracing as it does a "Digest of the productive resources, commercial legislation, customs, and tariffs; navigation, port and quarantine laws and charges; shipping, imports and exports, and the moneys, weights, and measures of all nations." Mr. Macgregor's labours have been valued and acknowledged by most of the great statesmen of the day. Lord Palmerston, when speaking, on the 11th of February, 1839, of the commercial treaties with Austria and Turkey, used the following language: "I am bound to say that not only is great credit due to our Ambassadors, Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Ponsonby, for the share they had in effecting these treaties, but Mr. Macgregor, who, under Sir Frederick Lamb, was employed in the negotiations at Vienna, and Mr. Bulwer, who, under Lord Ponsonby, was employed in the negotiations at Constantinople, also rendered very important services to the country." Sir Robert Peel, though belonging to a different political party, has repeatedly acknowledged the value and importance of Mr. Macgregor's services; and, without intruding unwarrantably into what was, of course, matter of private arrangement, it may be stated as a thing well enough understood, that to Mr. Macgregor's care were entrusted the details of the principal measures relating to the commerce of the country which Sir Robert Peel brought forward and carried.

Mr. Macgregor for some years held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade jointly with Mr. Lefevre, son of the Speaker of the House of Commons. He resigned the situation when he stood for Glasgow. It may serve to show the appreciation which leading public men have of the range and value of Mr. Macgregor's commercial knowledge, to mention, that very recently, when the Committee on the Navigation Laws were settling the order of their procedure, Sir Robert Peel recommended that Mr. Lefevre should prepare himself for examination as to the changes which the Navigation Laws of this country had undergone, and that then the Committee should examine Mr. Macgregor as to what were the Navigation Laws of other States.

Mr. Macgregor, at a meeting held on Monday last, in favour of the removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, entered into a statement of the condition of the Jews on the Continent. Even on this subject, his speech was statistical, as will be seen from the following extract:

With reference to what had been done by other countries in the case of the Jews, he might mention that, in Germany, there were about 80,000 who enjoyed partial civil liberty; and, as a Constitution had recently been granted by the King of Prussia to his subjects, our example would, in all likelihood, have a considerable influence on the position of the Jews in that country. In Austria, there were about 700,000 Jews, who possessed religious, but not civil liberty; and there, also, our example might operate for good. In France, Holland, and Belgium, the Jews enjoyed every civil and political privilege possessed by other subjects; and in the United States of America, they were also admitted to every privilege, and many of them were members of the Legislature of the various States; yet, he had never heard of those States being un-Christianian in consequence. He found, on minute inquiry, that, in Austria, the Jews, in the exercise of their charities, never made any distinction between Jews and Christians; and, with reference to the charge that they were always ready to overreach those with whom they dealt, his experience tended to quite a contrary result."

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON,
PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER II.—SMITHFIELD.

In no part of our great Metropolis can there be found so many characteristics of the old houses of London as in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. The courts and alleys about Cloth-fair, and behind Long-lane, are perfect labyrinths, and so full of ins and outs, that they astonish the stranger, who ventures to thread his way through them. Bartholomew's Church is also one of the very oldest in the City, and we never look upon its weather-beaten tower without recalling the scenes which have taken place, in that vast area which stretches out, before it.

The history of Smithfield has yet to be written: its jousts and tournaments, single combats, burnings, fairs, and markets, lie scattered over many volumes, and require the hand of some careful and clever collector to unite and bring them together.

There, in ancient times, the Marshal of England presided over the lists; and there, also, the mitred Bishops congregated to gaze upon the poor martyr who was burnt at the stake: that old church-tower has many a time glared redly as it was lit up by the blaze of those consuming fires; its vaulted roof has echoed back the clang of arms, when battle-axe and sword were clashed against helmet and shield, while scarcely a murmur arose from the lips of the mighty multitude that stood silent and breathless around the combatants.

Up Long-lane went the ancient Londoners from the west to reach the Fortune Theatre, which stood in Barbican. Shakespere and Ben Jonson have, doubtless, passed through those old narrow courts which still surround Bartholomew's Church. It was to Smithfield where Bardolph went to buy a horse, which we know he would steal, if once allowed to get astride, and that, if any inquiries were made after it, at the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, Falstaff would avouch for Bardolph's honesty. To us the whole neighbourhood is hallowed by a thousand poetical associations, and we never journey through it without feeling as if we were living again amid the Past: as for Bartholomew Fair, it is linked for ever with the name of rare Ben Jonson. To the thoughtful man it is a land of pleasant and solemn memories.

Even in the present day Smithfield is well worth visiting. There is something about its busy market unlike any other in England. There buyers and sellers assemble from all corners of the country; and you hear the language of the provinces, and see the costumes of far-off counties, all spoken and worn at the same time, within the compass of that vast market-place. The eating-houses around Smithfield are also unlike any other in London. No where beside do you see set out such huge fat joints, or behold such rich marrow puddings—the providers are well acquainted with the appetites of their customers. They know that they have to feed men who put a pound upon their plates at a time: that they have come many a hungry mile through the open and breezy country, and brought ostrich-like stomachs, which are capable of digesting every heavy and solid thing they devour.

But watch one of those drovers, after his cattle are safely penned, blow off the foam from a full pot of porter and drink. You can fairly trace the current outside his ruddy throat, as gulp after gulp goes down, long, deep, and vast; you wonder how ever the fellow can hold his breath. If he does not empty the whole pot at a draught, he will not leave enough in the bottom to drown a mouse. He brought in his throat the dust of many a weary mile; and, when you recal the shouting and hallooing which is so necessary in driving his cattle, you marvel not that he feels as thirsty as a lime-burner. Nor does his dog lose a moment before he visits the adjoining cab-stab, where he makes friends with the waterman, and, like his master, quenches his thirst. No dogs are more sagacious than those which have been well trained by a Smithfield drover—a look or a motion is sufficient to direct them: they need no telling to drive the sheep aside when a vehicle is passing: a runaway needs no pointing out to them: they are up and over the backs of the whole flock in a moment; and, having placed the deserter again in marching order, the side of the master is once more their post. As they look into his face you might, from their actions, fancy that they read his very thoughts, and foresaw his wishes. Many of these men love their dogs as dearly as their children, and well do the faithful ani-

mals return such affection. We have seen a drover asleep on the pavement in summer, with his dog coiled up beside him, and ready to spring upon the first assailant who could be found bold enough to disturb his owner's slumber. The watchfulness of the dog and the attitude of the sleeper would have delighted the eye of a Landseer.

To our ears there is something pleasant in the lowing and bleating sounds that fill Smithfield on a market-day—they carry us away into the green quietude of the country, and we cannot look upon the flocks and herds without conjuring up the sloping hills and pastoral vallies from whence they have been driven. They call up images of homesteads and thatched granges, far off amid the dreamy murmur of open fields, where even the smell of the smoke has a pleasant aroma, and the dust on the road-side a clean look. Somehow, we seem to dislike seeing the little white lambs imprisoned in those strong and crowded pens; there is a pitiable plaintiveness about their bleat, which tells that they are not kindly used—as if they felt it hard to be driven away from the young round daisies which were just beginning to peep forth—that they missed their merry gambols on the breezy upland, and pined for their range over the wide and open fields. With an old or middle-aged sheep we have no such sympathy—it has lived until it has grown into mutton, and become as great an ornament to the table as it once was to the field. What a beautiful expression may sometimes be found in the face of an heifer, with its large mild eyes and finely moulded head. Let any one walk down the foot-way on a Monday, between the posts to which they are secured, and he will be struck by the calm and patient countenances of many of the cattle. Nor is their colour less admirable. What a rich glossiness do we find about the red and black patches; while the white portions look clean and spotless as unbroken snow.

In no city in the world can there be found such a splendid assemblage of cattle as Smithfield produces on a full market-day. A foreigner wonders no longer at the thews and sinews of Englishmen after he has seen the substantial material on which they feed. A drover with his sharp clasp knife in his hand, and a mountain of beef before him, is no bad emblem of one of John Bull's bulwarks.

We have often wondered if the inhabitants around Smithfield ever sleep on a Sunday night; to us it has seemed impossible to close the eyes amid such an uproar as is then heard. Babel was never shaken by a greater confusion of sounds—the barking of a hundred dogs blend with the hallooing of a hundred drovers—sheep, whose number is legion, join in the chorus; then comes the deep bass of the bullocks, mingled with the shrill squealing of swine—a sound which sets the very teeth on edge—and this loud concert is kept up without ceasing, until day opens its broad eyes in the east. Should the unwilling listener—worn out—begin to doze about the dawn, up comes the thunder of scores of butchers' carts, making the old casements chatter again, and causing the houses to jar to their very foundations. Night is not a season of rest in this ancient neighbourhood.

Many of those Smithfield butchers can tell to a few pounds what a bullock will weigh, by only looking at it: you will see them walk once leisurely round, muse for a few brief seconds, then make an offer; should the salesman argue that it will weigh so much to the quarter, they are ready in an instant to back their own judgment with a five-pound note. They seem to carry their scales in their eyes, to lift up the bullock and weigh him by only raising their eye-lids; as to sheep and pigs, we believe some of them would be ready to bet that they guessed the weight to a few ounces.

But Friday is the great day to see Smithfield, if a stranger wishes to peep at a few of our real London characters. Such a motley group as is there congregated can never be found together in any other spot in the metropolis. There the costermonger shows the paces of his donkey, and the dustman forces his broken-kneed jade into a trot, while the knacker looks on with eye intent, selecting out such as he feels confident will have to be carried home. What riding, and running, and trotting to and fro, is there to be seen! You wonder what secret the men possess to get such poor and broken-down horses to go at the speed they do. True, one or two fall now and then; but that, of course, is always the fault of the pavement, as they say. It puzzles you to see them dispose of animals that possess so many excellent qualities. Only to listen, you might fancy that the poor horse, which seems to stand with so much difficulty, could draw St. Paul's if it were loose; that "Eclipse" was hardly to be named beside it for speed; and as for eating (the most wonderful of all), its keep costs less than nothing. Should the horse have



SMITHFIELD MARKET.

swollen legs, they assign a reason, and swear it is a proof of its great strength; should the bones show through the skin, it is tough and wiry; if broken-winded, it has only caught a slight cold. In short, they have a good for every evil, and would beat your practised horse-dealers hollow—even if they came from Yorkshire.

One, whose hair peeps through his cap, has thrown an old bridle around his neck, and this he recommends as better than new, because it has got seasoned. A second, whose ragged suit would not fetch a crown were he to try all Petticoat-lane, has an old saddle to dispose of; you see the hay it is studef with peeping out at a dozen openings. Another, having got rid of his donkey, wants a purchaser for his cart, which you fancy, from the look of the wheels, he must have brought thither on his head. Some are trying to recommend their whips by the loud cracking they are ever making within a few inches of your ear; while others gather in little knots around a celebrated trotter, and listen with delight at the distance he has "done" in his day. And over every bar-gain that is made, the huge pewter pot is filled and emptied, or the fiery gin cracked down at a single swallow.

Some we have seen—driven doubtless by hard necessity to sell—part with their favourite animal, with a full heart and a tearful eye; and on one occasion we saw a poor sweep kiss the forehead of his donkey, and

when it was led away he heaved such a sigh as would have caused Sterne to have hugged his "innocent blackness."

We have often wondered into what sort of holes and corners these poor over-worked and ill-fed horses are thrust by their owners. We have peeped about into all kinds of strange places where we have seen the carts of the costermongers standing; but, for the life of us, we have never been able to discover their "whereabout" clearly. True, we have occasionally seen them enter doors, and go into houses; but whether they were occupiers of the ground-floor, or the ground in the back-yard, we have only in a few cases arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. Once we were bold enough to ask a rough-looking fellow, with a most awful squint, what he did with his donkey when he got it inside, and he answered, "Make a pillow of it, to be sure."

Beside its cattle, Smithfield has its hay market; and we have many a time wondered, while reading the names of the places on the carts and wagons, at the great distance from whence they have come. Sometimes the whole space is perfumed like a hay-field, telling to us a sad tale of some poor farmer who has been compelled to bring the produce of his little field to market, before the smell of the sweet grasses had died away. Nor less melancholy is it to witness some old countryman driving his cow and calf before him, and looking around with astonish-

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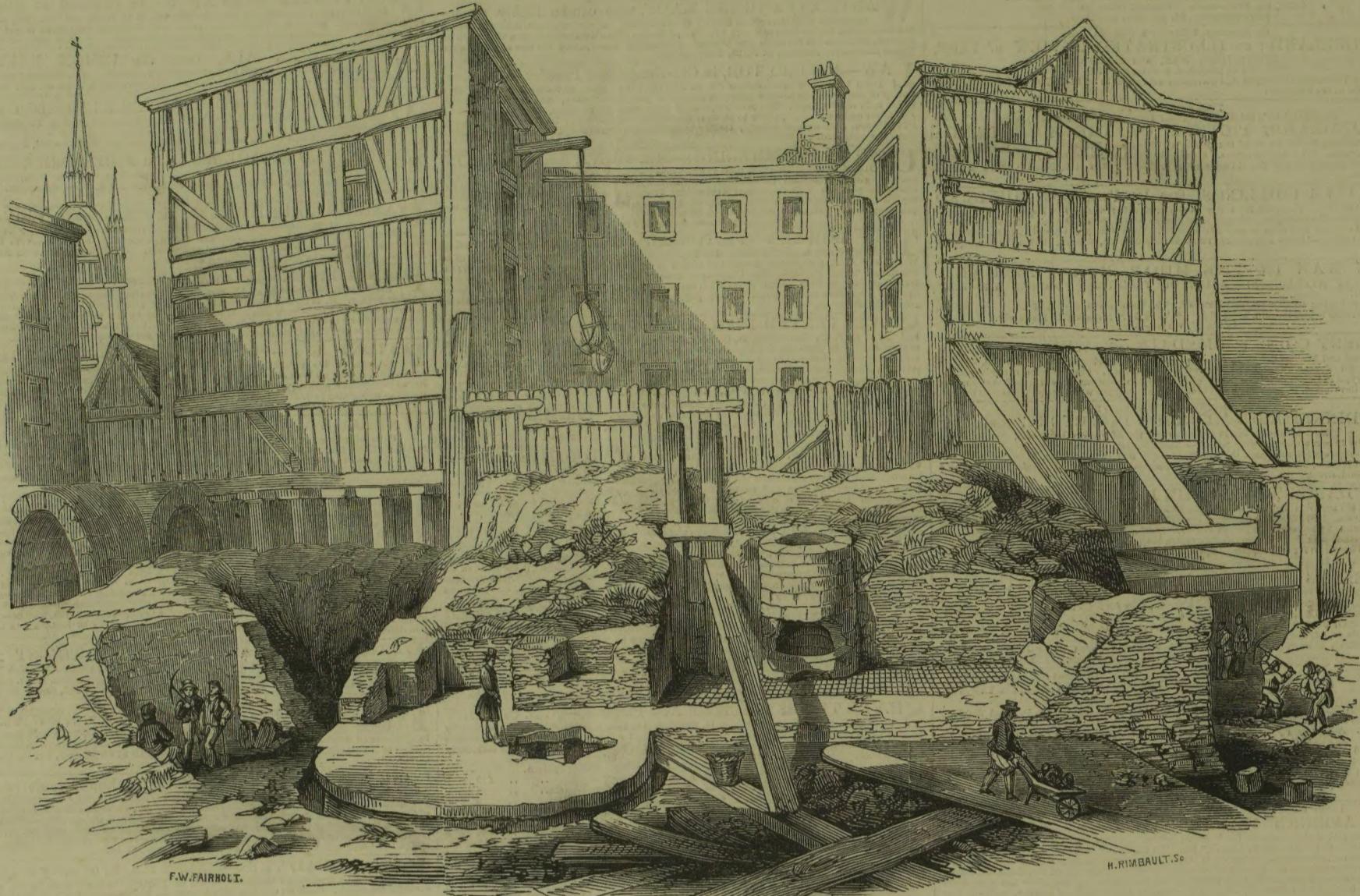
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ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED IN LOWER THAMES-STREET.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE ROMAN VILLA, ON THE SITE OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED IN LOWER THAMES-STREET.

A DISCOVERY of the greatest interest to the London antiquary was made on Wednesday week, in digging for the foundations of the Coal Exchange, exactly opposite Billingsgate Market. The City antiquaries had been expecting for some time previous, that, when the excavations reached a considerable depth, interesting exhumations might be developed, from the circumstance of Roman tiles and fragments being occasionally turned up by the workmen. Their anxiety might, as heretofore, have proved unavailing, but for the laudable taste and feeling

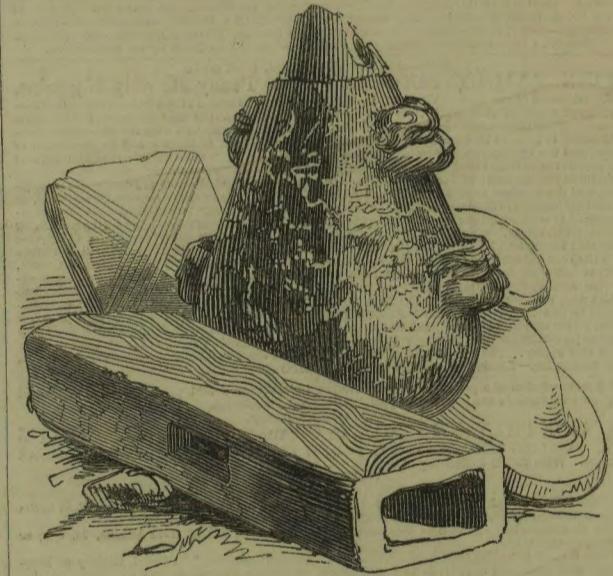
are laid upon a concrete composed of quicklime, sand, and pounded tiles, with a mixture of small stones. To the right of this apartment is a doorway which leads into some other room, as yet unopened, at the back of the seat seen in the semicircular apartment adjoining. This latter apartment has had its walls destroyed at some very early period, except a fragment which appears beside the seat. But, from vestiges remaining, it would seem that the semicircular wall was formed of Kentish rag-stones; thus affording a contrast to the other portion of the building. The floor of this room is composed like the former, with the exception of the tesserae; for it seems to have been merely strewn with pounded tile.

Beneath the floor appears a Hypocaust, formed of columns about two feet in height, each consisting of 14 tiles about twelve inches square. These are connected at top by larger tiles, which form the substructure of the floor. Flue-tiles, with varied patterns incised on their surfaces, have been discovered, and which originally conveyed warm air up the sides of the building. The site of the Furnace has not yet been made known. A seat, constructed entirely of Roman brick, and wide enough to accommodate two persons, appears on one side of the flat wall of this room.

These remains are about thirteen feet below the level of Thames-street, and are singularly interesting from the circumstance of their foundation being laid upon wooden piles driven into the marshy land which at the time of their construction existed on this spot. A spring of clear water bursts from beneath the walls. The strata of different epochs are shown to great advantage by the present excavations, and, without a great stretch of the imagination, a spectator can form some notion of the features of this district before the civilizing hand of the Roman colonist reclaimed the site from the water, and rendered it habitable, and the chief seat of commerce in Roman Britain.

Our Engravings are copied from the Sketches by Mr. Fairholt, already alluded to; and have been drawn by him upon the wood. The largest Cut exhibits a general view of the excavations: to the left of the spectator is seen the Tower of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; the hoarding to the right is on the level of Thames-street, and erected to enclose the excavations. Our other large Cut exhibits the Roman remains only, showing the two rooms, with the outer walls. The piles upon which the foundations are laid are seen, and the comparatively modern circular shaft of a stone dry well will be noticed in the centre of that room with the pavement of square tesserae. The semicircular room, with the Seat and the Hypocaust beneath, are exhibited in one of our smaller Cuts. The other Cut exhibits some of the fragments which have been discovered by the workmen. In the foreground is a Roman flue-tile, with a pattern deeply indented on its upper surface a different pattern appearing on the under one. The large jug in

the centre is comparatively modern; it is of red glazed pottery, with a granular white pattern on it; lions' heads project on each side, which are perforated for a string or any other mode of suspension: it is probably not older than the 15th century. The lid of a Roman vase of black earth, and a flat Roman tile with a simple pattern, appear behind,



GROUP OF RELICS.

and afford an average example of the remains discovered in the debris which has so long covered this interesting relic of Roman London.

WHITE WOODCOCK.—On Friday last, Mr. Morgan Davies, of Cwm Ivor, near Llandilo, shot a very beautiful *Scolopax Rusticola Alba*—it was about the size of the common woodcock, and the feathers were perfectly white, with the exception of a brown rim round the base of the bill. The day previous a party of gentleman had fired ineffectually more than a dozen shots at this *rara avis*, but fortune reserved him for the unerring tube of Mr. Davies.

THE LATE MAJOR BAKER, OF THE 73RD FOOT.—This officer, whose melancholy death at the hands of the Kafirs, with four of his companions, has been recently noticed in this paper, was a near relative of the Duke of Leinster. He had been connected with the regiment since 1831, and obtained his majority so recently as the November in the past year. During the past 15 months nine British officers have been slain in cold blood by these merciless barbarians.

MISS ANN THOMASIN, of Birmingham, has bequeathed to each of the following charitable institutions in that town a legacy of £50, viz., the General Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Eye Infirmary; also £50 to the poor men and women who go to St. Philip's Church, to be paid to them by one of the clergymen; and £10 to the Sunday School of St. Philip's. Her will is dated as far back as the year 1828, and she died on the 2nd Nov. last. She had, at various times, sealed and appended around her will six codicils, so arranged as to fold up like a pocket-map, and when extended covered four feet square.

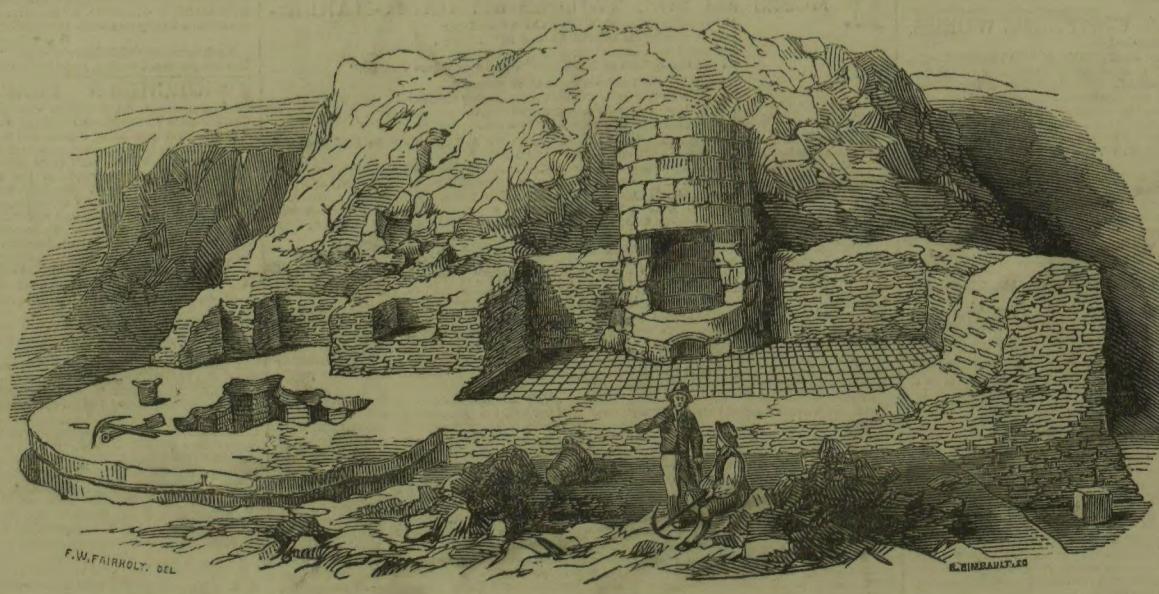
MISERY IN FLANDERS.—An idea of the misery, from the want of means to obtain a livelihood, which pervades Flanders, may be formed from the following statement in the *Messager de Gand*.—There were in 1847, at Thiel, 642 deaths to 202 births; at Ardoyne, 440 to 122; at Menlebeke, 80 to 175; at Dentergem, 264 to 52; at Wynaeme, 440 to 129; and a hundred of communes present the same afflicting picture.



of Mr. Bunning, the City Surveyor, who, having luckily noticed the remains as soon as they were uncovered, stayed the work of removal, and communicated with Mr. Thomas Lott, a gentleman well known for his public and private efforts to save the City antiquities from that wholesale destruction to which for many years they have been subjected. Mr. Bunning's exertions were so promptly responded to, that, in the course of a day or two, drawings and plans were made, and the discovery actually discussed at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association last Friday, accompanied by sketches of the remains, by their draughtsman, F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

The portion of the house uncovered consists but of two rooms; the greater part of the building running beneath warehouses which are not destined for removal. The ground of this portion is the property of the Grocers' Company, and it is to be hoped they will permit further excavations. Most likely, that portion of the tessellated room hitherto uncovered encloses in its centre one of those gorgeous designs in coloured tesserae, such as our readers may remember were discovered beneath the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, and which may now be viewed with increased interest in their resting-place, the British Museum.

The extreme length of the ruins uncovered, is about fifteen yards. The walls are composed of the ordinary flat Roman tiles in regular layers, varied occasionally by a course of pale yellow tiles, and are about three feet four inches in thickness. These walls enclose a room hitherto only opened to the extent of twenty-three feet in length, by eight in breadth, which is paved with small red tesserae; they have been made from the plain tiles, and also from the scored flue-tiles, traces of the ornament upon which are occasionally visible on their surface. They



THE ROMAN REMAINS.